

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

Reagan Discusses Habib Middle East Mission	B 1
Vice President Bush on Future of U.S. Navy	R 1
Former U.S. Envoy Woodcock on Arms to Taiwan, PRC	B 1
PRC Ambassador Fetes White House Officials	B 2
Vice Premier Fang Yi Meets U.S. Professor	B 2
Anhui's Zhang Jingfu Meets U. of Maryland Group	B 2

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Press Reports on Polish Situation Cited	C 1
--	-----

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's Sonoda on Conference on Kampuchea	D 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Japanese Foreign Policy Trends [21 May]	D 1
Ulanhu at DPRK Army Ensemble's Beijing Premiere	D 2
CCP, PLA Delegations Leave DPRK for Home	D 3
CCP Liaison Delegation	D 3
PLA Friendship Delegation	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Beijing Television Report on PRC-SRV Border Fighting	E 1
XINHUA Feature on Witnessing SRV Border Shelling	E 1
Thailand To Propose Safe Zone for Refugees	E 2
XINHUA Surveys ASEAN Economic Performance in 1980	E 2
Philippines, U.S. Hold Talks on Military Bases	E 4
Australia Reaffirms Kampuchea Conference Support	E 5

SOUTH ASIA

Senior Afghan Army Officer Reportedly Killed	F 1
Afghan 'Freedom Fighters' Intensify Operations	F 1
Beijing Reception Marks Date of PRC-Pakistan Ties	F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgian Minister, 'Sources' on Huang Hua's Health [AFP]	G 1
Peng Zhen, Others at Reception at Belgian Embassy	G 1
New French Foreign Minister Discusses Policy	G 1
FRG Parliament Approves Missile Stationing	G 2
Kang Keqing Meets Dutch Friendship Delegation	G 2
Norwegian Storting President Fetes NPC Delegation	G 3
U.S. Defense Delegation Visits Turkey 20-22 May	G 3

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC, Romania Sign Technical Cooperation Pact	H 1
Ji Pengfei Fetes Romanian Party Workers	H 1
Shanghai's Hu Lijiao Fetes Romanian CP Delegation	H 1
NPC Delegation Feted at Embassy in Bucharest	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Arab League Conference [25 May]	I 1
PLA Delegation Attends Sudan Anniversary Rally	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Ji Pengfei Meets With Outgoing Guyanese Ambassador	J 1
Ji Pengfei Holds Talks With Brazilian Party Leader	J 1
Mexico's URAMEX Director Visiting Beijing	J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Soong Ching Ling Dies at Beijing Home	K 1
WEN HUI BAO on Significance of 'Foolish Old Man' [19 May]	K 1
JIEFANGJUN BAO 15 May Criticism of 'Bitter Love'	K 3
Discipline Inspection Commission Crime Circular	K 13
GUANGMING RIBAO Cited on Major Project Plans	K 14
Piece-Rate Wages To Be Extended to Plants, Mines	K 16
Reorganization of Machine-Building Plants Underway	K 17
Bank of China Develops Education Plan for Staff	K 17
XINHUA Provides Names of New CAS Presidium	K 18
Briefs: Tourist Maps	K 18

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Zhang Jingfu Addresses Science Conference	O 1
Anhui's Governor Presides Over Conference on Drought	O 1
Shandong Paper Urges Strengthening Party Leadership [DAZHONG RIBAO 28 May]	O 2
Shandong's Bai Rubing Receives NPC Permanent Members	O 3
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Greets Children, Teachers	O 4

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO Notes Criticism of Short Story [22 May]	P 1
Ren Zhongyi at Guangzhou Children's Day Gathering	P 1
Hubei Holds Forum on Production, Relief Work	P 2
Hunan People's Congress Standing Committee Session	P 2
Hainan Naval Air Force Holds Study Class	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Chi Biqing Attends Guizhou Militia Work Conference	Q 1
SICHUAN RIBAO on 'Looking for Money in Everything' [14 May]	Q 1
An Pingsheng Promotes Kunming Nursery Work Study	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Beijing Meeting on Secondary School Graduates	R 1
Duan Junyi Speaks at Beijing Industrial Meeting	R 1
XINHUA on Beijing's Industrial Readjustment	R 2
Hebei Government Instructions on Summer Sowing	R 3
Nei Monggol Public Security Report Reveals Problems	R 4
Nei Monggol's Zhou Hui Visits Revolutionary Base	R 4
Tianjin Holds Forum on Industrial Production	R 5

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN RIBAO Urges Resolution of Economic Problems [25 May]	S 1
Jilin's Wang Enmao at Enterprise Leaders Forum	S 1
Jilin People's Congress Session Continues	S 2
Yu Ke Outlines Tasks	S 2
Financial Report	S 3
Strengthen Government Work	S 3
Third Meeting 25 May	S 4
Court President's Report	S 5
Session Concludes 27 May	S 6
Liaoning's Guo Feng Attends Children's Work Forum	S 7
Liaoning's Guo Feng at Agricultural Meeting	S 7
Briefs: Heilongjiang Educational Conference;	S 8
Heilongjiang Circular; Heilongjiang Afforestation;	
Heilongjiang Field Crops	

TAIWAN

Taiwan Foreign Minister Arrives in South Africa	V 1
Taiwan To Hold Local Elections in November	V 1

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO on Lessons of 'Foreign Leap Forward' [28 May]	W 1
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REAGAN DISCUSSES HABIB MIDDLE EAST MISSION

OW281314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced in Washington yesterday that he had called his special envoy Philip Habib home from the Middle East "for consultations" after an inconclusive three-week shuttle diplomacy aimed at defusing the Syrian-Israeli "crisis" over Syrian missiles in Lebanon, according to reports reaching here. Reagan told reporters outside the White House: "I think it's time for consultations ... It's time for us to have a talk and then he'll go back." Habib was due in Washington today.

Habib, leaving Tel Aviv yesterday, said he would return to the Middle East next week to resume his mission. "It will be obvious from what I have said that diplomatic efforts to defuse the tension in the area and to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem will continue," he declared. During his three weeks of shuttle diplomacy in Syria, Israel, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, Habib had held talks with the leaders of the four countries.

Asked whether he considered Habib's mission a failure, Reagan replied: "No. They (Syria and Israel) were on the verge of war and that had not happened in these weeks."

State Department spokesman David Passage further explained, "While it probably would be premature to say that the mission was a success, it certainly would be incorrect to say it was a failure." However, another senior State Department official was quoted in an AP report as saying that Reagan's decision to recall Habib for consultations indicated Reagan "is getting more deeply involved" in the process of seeking a solution to the "missile crisis".

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ON FUTURE OF U.S. NAVY

OW281546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President George Bush said Wednesday that the navy is crucial to America's defenses and President Reagan is determined to make it the best in the world, according to a UPI report. Speaking at the U.S. Naval Academy graduation, Bush said that the U.S. Government is trying to build a "three-ocean navy," bolster submarine capability and preserve naval aviation.

He said that the navy is an "irreplaceable force in demonstrating America's determination to defend its vital interests" and that it has fallen behind in recent years. "Let me assure you, however, that our administration is determined to reverse that trend, so that the United States Navy takes its proper place as second to none on the face of the earth," Bush said.

"You are graduating at a critical time in terms of the direction of the U.S. Navy," he said. "Our president has made a determination, long overdue in my opinion, to strengthen the U.S. Navy--to reverse the unfavorable trends that have been setting in vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

FORMER U.S. ENVOY WOODCOCK ON ARMS TO TAIWAN, PRC

OW290745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock said yesterday that he is opposed to selling U.S. arms to Taiwan, according to reports from Washington. He said in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific that this issue remains "one of the most sensitive" in Sino-American relations.

The selling of new American jet fighters to Taiwan could lead to "very serious" consequences in the relations between the two countries, he warned. The sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan, even if only of defensive weapons, is not necessary, he added.

Woodcock, who first served as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing and then as the first ambassador to the People's Republic of China from July 1977 through February 1981, said he is also opposed to any direct sales of American arms to China. "China is entitled to assistance from friendly nations in the development of its defensive arms," he testified. But, he said, because of a possible "unnecessary reaction" from Moscow, assistance should be in the form of technical aid and transfer of technology rather than direct arms sales, particularly from the United States.

PRC AMBASSADOR FETES WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS

OW290747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Washington, 28 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin and his wife gave a banquet this evening in honor of Counselor to the President Edwin Meese III, White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III, White House Deputy Chief of Staff Michael K. Deaver, assistant to the President for National Security Richard V. Allen and their wives. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Host and guests in their toasts wished the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries continuous development. Among those present on the occasion were minister of the Chinese Embassy Lin Zhaonan and his wife.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR

OW260744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial talk with Chang-lin Tien, professor of mechanical engineering at the University of California, Berkeley and Mrs. Tien.

Present was Wu Zhonghua, executive chairman of the Presidium of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Professor Tien arrived in China on May 5 to lecture at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU MEETS U. OF MARYLAND GROUP

OW282232 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpts] Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, met a U.S. delegation from the University of Maryland at the Daoxianglou guesthouse on the evening of 27 May, according to this station correspondent's reports. The delegation is led by Robert Gluckstern, chancellor of the University of Maryland at College Park.

Zhang Jingfu had a cordial and friendly conversation with the American guests. He warmly welcomed the guests and hoped that friendship between the people of the two countries would grow through cooperation and exchanges. This will help promote the friendly relations between this province and the State of Maryland, he said.

Present at the meeting were Wei Xinyi, vice governor of Anhui, (Zhao Jingzhou), director of the provincial foreign affairs office, and Yang Haibo, vice president of the China University of Science and Technology. The 13-member delegation of the University of Maryland arrived in Anhui on 25 May on a friendship tour of the province at the invitation of the China University of Science and Technology. The American guests discussed science and technology and consulted with the host university on how to expand cooperation between the universities.

SOVIET PRESS REPORTS ON POLISH SITUATION CITED

OW231855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Soviet newspapers, magazines and news agency have of late launched a propaganda campaign, lashing out at the Polish "Solidarity" trade union and criticizing the attitude adopted by the Polish United Workers' Party towards the current domestic situation.

The Soviet campaign was started at a time when the relations between the Polish Government and the "Solidarity" union have eased up and the Polish party is busy preparing the ninth special congress.

TASS news agency in a commentary yesterday said that "in recent weeks, the (Polish) revisionist elements have become more active by capitalizing on the country's complicated situation" and that they have during the debates on the eve of the congress "imposed the structural changes in their favour on the party to make it take on social-democratic and other inclinations. Anti-socialist elements and revisionists have formed a united front to attack the Polish United Workers' Party".

The Soviet party paper PRAVDA carried a series of articles on the Polish situation on May 12, 15, 20 and 21. These articles censured the Polish "Solidarity" union for their "sabotage activities" which have allegedly resulted to a great extent in the serious economic situation in the country. Several months of strike by the "Solidarity" were alleged to have "brought the Polish People's Republic onto the brink of economic collapse". Commenting on the political outline put forward by the "Solidarity" union not long ago, PRAVDA said: "The Solidarity union raised the demand for leadership over the society, a monopoly and supreme leadership at that, all--political parties and assemblies, and jurisdiction and administration both at central and local levels should obey such a leadership." It castigated the "Solidarity" for trying "to create a national calamity to change the political power of the country and the political map of Europe". The paper's article also criticized the Polish party members for failing to "demonstrate their required political maturity," "many people are hardly ready to carry out an uncompromising political struggle".

The Soviet magazine LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published in installments on its May 6 and 13 issues a lengthy article by V. Kuznetsov, secretary of the Moscow Writers' Association, expressing "worries" over Poland. It wrote that "A brutal and uncompromising class struggle is going on in People's Poland today". The article warned that "the enemies of socialism" are trying to conceal and cover up their intention. However, counter-revolutionaries will at times betray their true colours.

IZVESTIYA, TRUD, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and other Soviet papers also carried similar reports and commentaries recently.

JAPAN'S SONODA ON CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

CW281530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 May (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here today he wants to attend the international conference on Kampuchea even if the Soviet Union and Vietnam would not attend it, according to the evening edition of YOMIURI SHIMBUN. He said this while answering questions put forward by Diet member of the Socialist Party Inoue Izumi at the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the lower house. He said: "Some people hold that the conference will be meaningless if the Soviet Union and Vietnam do not take part in it. However, I want to attend the conference because its convention will have international repercussions."

RENMIN RIBAO ON JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY TRENDS

HK230637 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 81 p 7

[Article by Dong Ming [0392 2494]: "Japanese Foreign Policy Trends After the Japan-U.S. Talks"]

[Text] One result of Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki's recent visit to the United States was that the two countries established an "alliance relationship." Japan's future foreign policy trends are currently attracting attention.

Postwar Japan has consistently regarded its relations with the United States as the "axis" of its foreign policy, and this relationship takes first place in Japan's foreign relations. Suzuki's recent visit to the United States has pushed Japanese-U.S. relations a step forward. The joint communique announced that the relationship between the two countries was an "alliance". Commenting on this the Japanese press pointed out that in the Suzuki-Reagan talks Japan stressed that it wanted to be "a member of the West". "A new stage is being heralded" in Japanese-U.S. relations with the forging of a formal alliance as the turning point for the better, and this will mark "a new starting-point on Japan's road of advance.

The forming of a Japanese-U.S. alliance was mentioned when late Prime Minister Ohira visited the United States, but this is the first time it has been formally written in a diplomatic document. In giving the government's united opinion in the Diet on his return, Prime Minister Suzuki said that the Japanese-U.S. alliance relationship is "a comprehensive relationship between the two countries based on common values, without any new military significance." However, according to the explanation of the newly appointed Foreign Minister Sonoda. This relationship "will more and more come to include the strengthening of everything--politics, economics, culture and defense and so on--within the scope of a security treaty system." The Japanese press held that the U.S. President's appeal that "The United States now relies on Japan, and we hope Japan relies on the United States" disclosed the whole secret of Japanese-U.S. relations. This is that the United States relies on the mighty Japanese economy while Japan relies on U.S. military strength.

According to reports it was Japan that first proposed the writing of the Japanese-U.S. alliance relationship into a joint statement. The progress of the two countries from partnership in the 1970's to alliance in the 1980's shows Japan's desire to develop from an "economic power" into a "political power," and also illustrates the inevitable trend of Japanese-U.S. relations in the new international situation. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan compelled Japan to begin to regard the Soviet threat from a global angle, and so while strengthening self-defense it also put forward a comprehensive security strategy including politics and economics.

According to Japanese diplomatic sources, Japan is an Asian economic power short of energy and resources and which relies on foreign trade to stand on its own feet; it will suffer a tremendous blow if the resources it imports are threatened and it is squeezed out of the foreign trade market. And Soviet expansion on a world scale is the only power that can pose this sort of threat to Japan. In order to push its comprehensive security strategy, Japan needs to coordinate its counterstrategy with the United States in politics, economics, and military affairs.

Suzuki declared when visiting the United States that his country is now "beginning the third starting point," meaning that it is turning "from a passive beneficiary into an active creator." Prime Minister Suzuki stressed that Japan "must play a role commensurate with its national strength and status" in future international affairs. Judging by his pronouncements and those of other Japanese political figures, first Japan will "share responsibilities" in the Far East and will also "strive to make still greater efforts to improve Japan's defensive capacity on its own territory and in the sea and air around it"; second, Japan will change its previous "smooth and slick" foreign policy of unprincipled good-neighbor relations with all countries; third, it attaches importance to unity with the Western countries and to the readjusting of interests and the coordinating of action with the United States and the West; fourth, more prominence will be given to political overtones in its exchanges with Third World countries, while economic aid will be stepped up for "key areas" such as ASEAN.

After its formation the Suzuki Cabinet pushed a "positive foreign policy of keeping the initiative in its own hands." Prime Minister Suzuki broke through the "conventions" of previous cabinets and chose ASEAN for his first visit abroad; he "expressed regret" over the U.S. cancellation of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union without full consultations with Japan; and he displayed an attitude of coordinating things with the United States without following it everywhere. How this Japanese "positive foreign policy of keeping the initiative in its own hands" will be expressed at the June North-South conference and at the July Western summit, how Japan will handle economic frictions between it and the United States and Europe, how Japan will eliminate the misgivings about it on the part of some countries in its dealings with the Third World, and how it will play the "positive role" it has pledged in future international affairs--all these will become issues drawing people's attention.

ULANHU AT DPRK ARMY ENSEMBLE'S BEIJING PREMIERE

OW281902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Korean People's Army ensemble gave its Beijing premiere at the Tianqiao Theater here this evening before more than 1,500 people. The two-and-a-half-hour program of chorus and solo singing, dances and music portrayed the Korean people's respect for their great leader Kim Il-song, the desire for unification of their country, army life and beautiful Korean scenery. The artists also sang Chinese songs including "Song of the Chinese People's Volunteers."

Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, were in the audience. At intermission, they met with Senior Colonel Pak Kyu-tuk, leader of the ensemble and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the KPA General Political Bureau, deputy leaders of the ensemble Kim Tong-xum and Kim Gui-zhen and the people's artists. Vice Chairman Ulanhu praised the Korean artists for their "very successful" performance, and urged Chinese artists to learn from them. Pak Kyu-tuk said, "We should learn from each other."

I. 29 May 81

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The program began with "Song of General Kim Il-song" by a male chorus. When the performance came to an end, the national flags of China and Korea appeared on the backdrop while dancers portrayed the united armies of the two peoples. The chorists, the people's artists, baritone Que Cang-lin, soprano Kim Og-sen and dancer Hong Zeng-hua were greeted with repeated curtain calls.

At the end of the performance, Vice Chairman Ulanhu, Minister Huang Zhen went up on stage to shake hands with the Korean artists in the company of the ensemble leaders, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and Military Attache Senior Colonel Kim Pyong-ho. Red silk banners were exchanged between the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the ensemble.

Also among the audience were Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and musicians in the Chinese capital.

CCP, PLA DELEGATIONS LEAVE DPRK FOR HOME

CCP Liaison Delegation

OW290003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (XINHUA)--The delegation of the CCP International Liaison Department led by Liu Xinquan, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, left Pyongyang today by train for home after winding up its friendly visit to Korea.

At the station to see the delegation off were Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy director of the International Department of the KWP Central Committee; and Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

The delegation of the International Liaison Department arrived in Pyongyang on 15 May. During its visit it toured a number of factories, farms and schools in Pyongyang, Wonsan and Kaesong. On 16 May a delegation of the KWP International Department and the delegation of the CCP International Liaison Department held a meeting. On 25 May, Kim Yong-nam, member of the KWP Central Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, met all members of the delegation of the International Liaison Department and had a cordial and friendly talk.

PLA Friendship Delegation

OW280125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese PLA friendship delegation led by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA, with Cao Lihuai, deputy commander of the air force, as the deputy head, left Pyongyang for home this morning by plane after concluding its friendly visit to Korea. At the airport to see the delegation off were Lt Gen Pak Chung-kuk, deputy director of the Korean People's Armed Forces Department; and Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army.

Also present at the airport to bid the delegation farewell were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian, Military Attache Yu Kezhong, and Tian Sheng, first staff officer of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation.

During its visit to Korea the Chinese PLA friendship delegation also toured Pyongyang, Kaesong, Wonsan, Mount Kumkong and other places. It also visited some KPA units, factories and cooperative farms and scenic spots where it was warmly received.

BEIJING TELEVISION REPORT ON PRC-SRV BORDER FIGHTING

HK281030 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 May carries in its newcast a filmed report by "this station's correspondent and 1 August film studio's reporter" from the border with Vietnam in (Fakashan) area, Ningming County, Guangxi, on a skirmish with Vietnamese troops in mid-May.

The film opens with shots of civilian houses damaged by Vietnamese shelling and of wounded civilians and army men being treated in a hospital for minor wounds. The next scene shows PLA artillery firing at Vietnamese positions and two dead Vietnamese soldiers. The final segment shows PLA army men digging trenches on a hillside and polishing their rifles in a trench as the announcer says they are prepared to "expel any enemy who dares to invade."

XINHUA FEATURE ON WITNESSING SRV BORDER SHELLING

OW281841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 28 May 81

[Feature: "Witnessing Vietnamese Army's Shelling of Our Border Village Liantun" by XINHUA reporters Zhong Guolian and Feng Yinglong]

[Text] Pingxiang, 28 May (XINHUA)--On the evening of 27 May as we were walking along the country road toward Liantun village--which is 12 kilometers from the Sino-Vietnamese border--of Xiashi commune in Guangxi's Ningming County, more than 10 artillery shell rounds fired by the Vietnamese Army suddenly whizzed past and the deafening noise of consecutive explosions followed.

Frightened villagers took their children and ran toward earthen pits near the hills to hide. Some women carried their babies and jumped into ditches at the side of the road. A water buffalo was wounded by the artillery fire. It howled and ran wildly along the village road. One shell hit a fish pond near the village and caused water to jump more than 10 feet high. Banana trees, pineapple plants and bamboo trees near the pond were destroyed and dead grass carp floated to the surface of the water.

After the shelling we went into the village. We saw that commune member Huang Jingshan's house was destroyed and his kitchen cabinet, bed, stove, water bucket and other furniture had been devastated. The antithetical couplet "peace creates all kinds of happiness, safety is worth a thousand pieces of gold" posted on the wall of the sitting room during spring festival was also hit by shrapnel. One corner of the roof of the house of his neighbor, Luo Yuqiu, was damaged and broken tiles were scattered along the ground.

Huang Jingshan was so sad that he kept crying. He told us: "My family has 10 members. We only want to lead a peaceful life with friendliness. We never thought that the aggressive Vietnamese Army would open artillery fire to destroy our house."

According to commune members Nong Meikuan and Ling Qipei, who came to Liantun village from Youai village in the Fakashan area to seek sanctuary from Vietnamese Army artillery shelling, when the Vietnamese Army began the bombardment, they and more than 10 other members of Huang Jingshan's family were stripping a pile of wild hemp stalks and talking to each other inside the house. As soon as they heard the shelling, they dashed from the house. Before they had run very far, the house was hit and destroyed. Ling Qipei told us: "I left Youyi and took sanctuary in Liantun village in the hope that I would be safe farther from the border. How could I know this place would be shelled by Vietnam?"

We reporters returned to Liantun today. We saw artillery craters all over the rice paddies. The ripening corn crop was blasted. Some pear and papaya trees and bamboo clusters were ruined. The village is almost completely deserted. Most old men, women and children have moved elsewhere or have taken sanctuary in caves.

According to quarters concerned, Vietnamese troops on 25 and 28 May also repeatedly opened heavy artillery fire against the Shangshi, Liangbu, Jiangtun and Nakan villages under Xiashi commune in Ningming County when they were shelling Liantun. These four villages are inhabited by commune members of the Zhuang nationality are are located 11 to 12 kilometers from the border. The bombardment destroyed several hundred civilian houses and public buildings, killed a large number of cattle and other livestock and ruined several hundred mu of farm crops. People of the Zhuang nationality are now moving further into the interior.

THAILAND TO PROPOSE SAFE ZONE FOR REFUGEES

OW280751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Bangkok, 28 May (XINHUA)--Thailand will put forward a proposal for the establishment of a "safe zone" inside Kampuchea for Kampuchean refugees during the coming conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Manila, the Philippines, next month, reported the NATION REVIEW today quoting Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Talking to reporters yesterday Sitthi said that he has yet to come up with a specific term for the proposed zone which he described as being similar to the concept of a safe haven zone as offered by the ASEAN. "But the safe zone to be proposed by Thailand will be located inside Kampuchea and not along the Thai-Kampuchean border," he said.

In August last year, ASEAN proposed that a United Nations-supervised zone be set up inside Kampuchea as a step to a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The ASEAN proposal was to counter a suggestion by Vietnam that a demilitarized zone should be established in the border areas between Thailand and Kampuchea.

Sitthi said that the proposed zone was in conformity with the Thai Government's plan to repatriate all the Kampuchean refugees living along the Thai borders.

Prasong Sunsiiri, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, announced last week that Thailand was going to send back home over 100,000 Kampuchean refugees. Prasong said yesterday that the Thai Government had decided to close down most of the 17 refugee camps in 14 provinces by next year. Only three to four holding centres would be retained, he added.

It is reported there are now over 100,000 Laotian and 11,000 Vietnamese refugees in Thailand.

XINHUA SURVEYS ASEAN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 1980

OW262013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 26 May 81

["Roundup: Fast Developed ASEAN Economies in 1980"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 25 May (XINHUA)--While the Western industrial countries were still in the grip of economic recession in 1980 and facing a dim prospect, the economies of the ASEAN countries developed at a remarkable growth rate averaging 6.8 percent. Among the five members of ASEAN, Singapore came out first with a growth rate of 10.2 percent, followed by Malaysia with eight percent, and Indonesia with seven percent. The economies of Thailand and the Philippines developed at 6.5 and 4.7 percent respectively though they were greatly affected by the galloping oil price.

The important reason for the ASEAN countries to maintain fairly high economic growth in the teeth of international economic recession is that the governments of these countries have taken proper economic measures in accordance with the conditions of their own countries, to adapt to the changing international economic situation.

First, to expand exportation and diversify export markets so as to lessen the impact of Western European economic recession and slow-down in Japan.

Indonesia's crude oil and natural gas exports increased by 35 percent compared with 1979, totalling \$17,500 million. It has become the second largest natural gas exporter of the world with a volume doubling that of 1979. With the earnings from export increasing, its foreign exchange reserves stood at a record high of nine billion U.S. dollars. Malaysia boosted its palm oil production last year by 10 percent as compared with 1979, becoming the largest palm oil exporter in the world. Thailand exported 2.7 million tons of rice last year, earning \$785 million. The Philippines garnered \$800 million from sugar export, its rice export was 25 percent more over that in 1979, earning some one billion dollars.

During a long period in the past, products of ASEAN countries were mostly shipped to the markets in the United States and Japan, frequently affected by the international economic crisis. In order to change such a situation, the ASEAN countries were energetically expanding their markets to Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. Trade volume between ASEAN countries and EEC increased 3.5 times annually in the last two years and, reaching 3.5 billion dollars in 1980.

Last year, Singapore's export to Asia (not including Japan), the Middle East, Oceania, Africa and Eastern Europe increased respectively from 40 to 80 percent, while the proportion of export to the United States, Japan and Western Europe in its total exports declined to 35 percent from the 40 percent in the previous year. At present, Singapore's export to developing countries accounted for 65 percent of its total volume. That's why Singapore suffered the least from the impact of Western economic recession as compared other countries in the region.

The trade volume between the Philippines and the Middle East countries increased markedly, accounting for 12 percent of its total trade volume last year as against 1.3 percent in the previous year. The trade volume with Western countries was up from 14.7 to 20 percent, while that with the United States dropped from 30 to 25 percent and with Japan down from 26 to 23 percent.

Of the total trade volume of Indonesia, the proportion with Japan was reduced to one third from one half. Indonesia's trade with EEC increased 52 percent; with Australia, went up 68 percent and with the Middle East countries, up about 100 percent totalling a quarter in its foreign trade.

The farm produce of Thailand had mainly exported to Japan for a long period of time. Last year the country had opened up new markets in the Middle East, Africa and Eastern Europe.

Secondly, the ASEAN countries, by taking into consideration new changes that might take place in Asia's economic situation in the foreseeable 1980's as well as varied economic conditions in different countries, have adjusted their own industrial structures and the composition of their export items accordingly so as to keep their products competitive on the international markets.

Singapore, having plunged itself into a second industrial revolution for joining the ranks of upcoming industrialized nations, has energetically developed capital-intensive, technology-intensive and high growth-rate industries while obsoleting labour-intensive industries. Concentrated efforts are now being made to develop the manufacture of large oil rigs, software, high precision automatic instruments and optical instruments and appliances and to raise the proportion of high-grade oil refining in the refining industry.

Malaysia has of late worked out its fourth five-year plan which centers its economic development on the heavy industry, export-oriented processing industry and the modernization of agriculture. Indonesia, the ASEAN's biggest oil exporter, is endeavouring to expand its basic industries by making best use of its rich resources. In so doing it is trying to change the situation in which the country's economy is over-dependent on oil. The Philippine Government would also take the development of its basic industries as the major goal in its national economic plan. It is prepared to allocate a sum totalling six billion U.S. dollars to construct and expand 11 capital industrial projects. The Thai Government has continued to develop its agriculture as an important target of its economic development. Meanwhile it is also mapping out the country's industrialization program. Recently, the government declared the opening of an industrial zone in Rayong Province, south of Bangkok, which would take 10 years to construct a number of the nation's basic industrial projects by attracting foreign investments.

Thirdly, the ASEAN countries have laid down measures to practise economy in energy consumption and exploit new energy resources to overcome economic strains arising from the international energy crisis.

As some oilfields are running out of oil, Indonesia is now encouraging gas exploitation. Natural gas is expected to replace oil to become the top item in the country's energy export.

Malaysia imports one third of its energy consumption. At present, it is building various hydropower stations with a view to making hydropower a substitute for oil step by step.

Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore, ASEAN's main oil importers, suffered increasing trade deficits due to rising price of crude oil, particularly Thailand and the Philippines. The Thai Government has enacted a law to ensure energy conservation and reduce its consumption. At the same time, it is stepping up the exploitation of the natural gas resources in the Thailand Gulf and planning to build up its oil refining capacity. Thanks to various measures taken in the Philippines, oil consumption dropped by 1.2 percent last year as compared with the previous year. This year, its government is intensifying its exploitation of other alternative energy resources which are planned to meet half of the country's need by 1984. Singapore is a country relying totally on imported energy resources. In May this year, the Singapore Government launched an energy-conservation drive, calling on all enterprises to save their energy spendings by 10 to 20 percent and reduce their energy consumption through renovation of equipment and construction.

PHILIPPINES, U.S. HOLD TALKS ON MILITARY BASES

OW281630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Manila, 28 May (XINHUA)--The U.S. military bases in the Philippines are "vital to maintaining the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region," Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo told U.S. Pacific Forces Commander-in-Chief Admiral Robert Long here today.

A news release said Carlos Romulo and Robert Long held a 30-minute talk here today, during which they exchanged views on Philippine-U.S. relations and international issues.

I. 29 May 81

E 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Romulo said the two U.S. bases in the Philippines, the Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay naval facilities, have become "an indispensable link" in keeping "the delicate equilibrium of the forces competing for control of strategic air and sea lanes" in the area.

Coinciding with Romulo, Admiral Long stressed "the importance of U.S. bases in maintaining peace and stability in the Pacific and Asian region," said the release.

Referring to President Reagan's promise made in his inaugural speech of support and commitment to the U.S. allies, Romulo said that this commitment coupled with a program of close and concrete cooperation with the ASEAN will enhance American presence not only in Southeast Asia but also in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

Romulo and Long also discussed the international conference on Kampuchea to be held in New York on July 13, said the release. Romulo said the conference will contribute to a just and comprehensive political settlement of the problem, and the ASEAN believes that such a settlement will "strengthen the fabric of regional peace and stability."

According to local newspapers today, President Marcos received Long yesterday and discussed with him "the security situation in Southeast Asia, as well as the implications of the Reagan administration's policies on Philippine-U.S. relations."

AUSTRALIA REAFFIRMS KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE SUPPORT

OW281610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Canberra, 28 May (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street today dismissed reports that Australia no longer supports an international conference on Kampuchea as "totally without foundation," according to news release by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs. Street noted that Australia co-sponsored the resolution calling for a conference and have supported moves to have it convened. "We now await the outcome of current discussions about its form and timing going on between ASEAN governments and the United Nations secretary-general."

"The government has made no secret of our view that, since last year's resolution called for attendance by 'all conflicting parties,' it would be appropriate for Vietnam to participate in such a conference. But we do not agree that Vietnam should have a veto over its taking place." The foreign minister expressed Australia's readiness to attend the conference if it is invited.

Street pledged his country's support for the efforts of the ASEAN countries in accordance with Resolution 35/6 of the UN General Assembly in the belief that "there can be no lasting settlement of the Kampuchean problems until Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from that country."

Australia formally announced its derecognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government last February. But it does not recognize the Heng Samrin regime installed and backed by Vietnamese troops.

SENIOR AFGHAN ARMY OFFICER REPORTEDLY KILLED

OW290252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 28 May (XINHUA)--The chief of staff of the Eighth (8th) Division of the puppet Afghan Army, who was seriously wounded during an operation of the freedom fighters, died in a hospital in Kabul last week, PAKISTAN TIMES reports today. Chief of Staff Firq Mashar received serious bullet injuries on the way to Parvan Province during a movement of the 8th Division, and was rushed to Kabul for medical aid.

According to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS, a bloody confrontation took place at Pul Matak in Ghor Band sub-division on May 20 in which some Soviet and Karmal soldiers were killed. Among those killed was the Karmal party's district general secretary. On May 13 an army vehicle and 5 trucks were destroyed by rocket launchers in the area of Mohammad Agha.

In Lowgar Province later, the freedom fighters attacked a Soviet convoy in Wagha Jan area, killing 20 soldiers and two officers and destroying two tanks. On May 17, the Muslim fighters encircled a Soviet contingent. When another Soviet force came to its help, short fighting followed in which 40 Soviets were killed.

During the encounters in Helmand Province starting from May 5, the Mojahedin destroyed a number of tanks, several armoured vehicles and three trucks with rockets.

AFGHAN 'FREEDOM FIGHTERS' INTENSIFY OPERATIONS

OW270732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 26 May (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters recently intensified their guerrilla operations in Qandahar, the second largest city of Afghanistan, in spite of deployment of a fresh division of enemy troops, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today. The freedom fighters conducted operations on May 20 in three different part of the city, killing 28 enemy soldiers. A soviet patrol at Manzil Bagh was attacked by the guerrillas armed with rocket launchers on the same day. Three Soviet tanks and a truck were destroyed. Meanwhile, the guerrillas attacked an enemy truck on a shopping trip to Ganj Bagh. Two enemy officers and the driver were killed and four sub-machine guns and two pistols captured. In addition, the freedom fighters raided an enemy army uniform factory.

A report received from across the border today said that the Soviet invaders spread toxic gas on Afghan Mujahedin's positions in Kama Ulsuwali ground recently. Poisonous smoke coming out from bags dropped from Soviet helicopters caused 18 mujahedins to faint and subsequently die.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS DATE OF PRC-PAKISTAN TIES

OW221653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and Pakistan.

Hou Tong, vice president of the association, and Han Nianlong, vice minister of foreign affairs, joined the Pakistan Ambassador to China Mohammed Yunus, Mrs. Naseema Yunus and more than 100 Pakistan guests at the reception.

A theatrical performance was also presented.

BELGIAN MINISTER, 'SOURCES' ON HUANG HUA'S HEALTH

OW291120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Huang Hua is still hospitalized but his health is improving, visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb told newsmen here today.

Mr Nothomb, who is accompanying Belgian King Baudouin currently on a state visit to China, however, did not say since when Mr Huang, who is nearly 70, had been hospitalized. Reliable sources said the condition of Mr Huang, who is suffering from nephretic colic, was improving.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry has so far refused to comment on Mr Huang's hospitalization. But Indian Embassy sources said Mr Huang's official visit to India scheduled for late next month was still on.

PENG ZHEN, OTHERS AT RECEPTION AT BELGIAN EMBASSY

OW281544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--Under the instruction of King Baudouin the First and Queen Fabiola, Belgian Ambassador to China Roger Denorme gave a reception in the embassy here this afternoon. Among the guests were Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife, Zhang Jieqing; Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Gu Mu, vice premier of the State Council; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Huang Zhen, minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Peng Deqing, minister of communications; Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Zheng Weizhi, Chinese ambassador to Belgium. Also present were Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Madame Nothomb.

Earlier today, the king and queen visited the Summer Palace and Tian Tan (Temple of Heaven) Park.

NEW FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY

OW281310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Paris, May 28 (XINHUA)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has said that "it is our line to denounce clearly the Soviet presence in Afghanistan as some French have done, like Francois Mitterrand", reported LE MONDE today.

In a talk on the new French Government's foreign policy with LE MONDE, Cheysson said the Soviet Union "sometimes denies the independence of other countries." "Another Afghanistan is unacceptable to us," he said. He said France is willing to help the Poles but "will not interfere in their internal affairs and asks those who would try to interfere not to do so."

On the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, Cheysson said the new French president holds that the Soviet massive deployment of SS-20 missiles has disrupted equilibrium, and "this matter should be viewed in the light of the overall military equilibrium, from strategic weapons to conventional forces." He stressed that although France is not part of the (military) integration of the Atlantic alliance, it is a member of the alliance. He pointed out the danger of neutralism in Europe which, he said, drove him to despair. But he said he felt that the danger was much less in France. Cheysson said France and West Germany would have a special relationship which, he explained, "will not be exclusive". "There will be no Paris-Bonn axis," he said.

On the relations between France and the Third World, he said Francois Mitterrand attaches great importance to such relations and hopes that France could provide the developing countries with aid which represents 0.7 per cent of the gross national product. On the French stand toward the Middle East problem, Cheysson said, "We are committed to a series of UN resolutions and to the common positions taken by Europeans in the Near East. We are loyal to these commitments."

On Africa, he stressed that "Africa is a continent closest to us geographically and culturally. Therefore, there is certainly no idea of disengagement. But Africa consists not only of countries with preferential relations with France, relations that should naturally be maintained."

FRG PARLIAMENT APPROVES MISSILE STATIONING

OW270800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--West German parliament yesterday approved the government's policy favouring stationing of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, after hearing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's report on his visits to the United States and France, according to reports reaching here. A resolution, passed by a vote of 254-234 with six abstentions, said the Bundestag supported the government in the consequent and timely realization of NATO's "double decision" of 1979, which calls for the deployment of 572 medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe beginning in 1982 and at the same time continued negotiations on arms limitation with the Soviet Union. It is known half of the weapons will be deployed in West Germany. But, the resolution underlined that "the West will review the need for NATO's medium-range weapons in the light of concrete results of negotiations."

Schmidt told the parliament U.S. President Reagan and new French President Mitterrand shared West Germany's view that the North Atlantic alliance should go ahead with the deployment of new medium range missiles in Europe. He said both the U.S. and West German Governments shared concern about the Soviet Union's continuous rearmament and its expansionist actions in Afghanistan and other countries. "We jointly concluded: to meet this and other challenges by the Soviet Union, and to safeguard peace, we want to react firmly on one side and at the same time continue our dialogue with the Soviet Union," he added. He pointed out that "the negotiations will be difficult and protracted. Whether the Soviet Union also is ready to negotiate constructively will be decisive."

KANG KEQING MEETS DUTCH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW291212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of 14 women from the Netherlands-China Friendship Association today met with Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The delegation, which arrived in China on May 9, has already visited the cities of Guangzhou, Shanghai and Chengdu.

Kang Keqing, who is also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, briefed the Dutch guests on the role of women in China's scientific and cultural life and paid tribute to the friendship association for its efforts to cement ties between the two countries.

Mrs. A. Hendriks, a permanent member of the board of directors of the friendship association, is leading the delegation.

She said: "When we go back we will tell the Dutch people what we saw in China in order to promote friendship and better understanding between the two peoples, and especially between the women of the Netherlands and China."

Also present was Guo Liwen, member of the Secretariat of the all-China Women's Federation.

NORWEGIAN STORTING PRESIDENT FETES NPC DELEGATION

OW290226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Oslo, 28 May (XINHUA)--President of the Norwegian parliament Guttorm Hansen today said that Norway and China are very different as nations, but despite the differences they deeply understand and respect each other. Guttorm Hansen was speaking at a banquet he gave this evening in honor of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress headed by Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

He said that the visit of former Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli to China had laid the foundations of friendly cooperation between the two countries, and the current visit of the Chinese NPC delegation is an example of such contacts.

In reply, Xi Zhongxun said that the Chinese National People's Congress delegation came to visit Norway at a time when relations between the two countries have been developing soundly. He said that though China and Norway have different social systems, much experience gained by the Norwegian people in building and running their country is worthy for the Chinese people to learn and benefit from. Like the Norwegian people, he said, the Chinese people love peace. In order to build their country the Chinese people particularly need a peaceful international environment. Together with the Norwegian people and all other countries and people who love peace and uphold justice, they will make unremitting efforts to defeat all aggressive and expansionist plots and to gain a longer period of international peace.

The Chinese delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Norwegian parliament after ending its one-week friendly visit to Sweden.

U.S. DEFENSE DELEGATION VISITS TURKEY 20-22 MAY

OW221612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Ankara, 22 May (XINHUA)--Turkey as an important ally in NATO is sure to be successful in its effort for acquiring U.S. military aid, declared U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Francis West in a statement here today after talks with Turkish military leaders "on Turkish-U.S. defense relations and common strategic interests." Upon his arrival on May 20, U.S. defence delegation head Francis West said to reporters that Turkey's strength is as important to the entire Western world as to NATO. He said that besides her military might, Turkey holds an important position of influence in the region. The delegation's three-day visit was part of its Middle East tour which had covered Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. West told reporters here that these countries share the view that Soviet adventurism in the region has to be countered with concerted efforts.

The delegation, which included American Defence and Security Agency Director Lieutenant General Ernest Grave, held separate talks with Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken, the Second Chief of the General Staff of Turkish Armed Forces General Necdet Ozturun and Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen. The U.S. defense delegation left here today for Tunisia.

PRC, ROMANIA SIGN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACT

OW290708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 May (XINHUA)--The protocol on the 21st session of the Sino-Romanian Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed here today. Signing the document on behalf of the Chinese side was Yang Houpeng, head of the Chinese group of the commission and vice-minister of chemical industry of China; signing on behalf of the Romanian side was Ion Teoreanu, head of the Romanian group of the commission and vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania.

JI PENGFEI FETES ROMANIAN PARTY WORKERS

OW231620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a dinner here this evening for a party worker's delegation from Romania, led by Pavel Aron, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Present were Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived May 4 and have visited Beijing, Kunming, Chengdu, Chongqing, Yichang, and Wuhan.

SHANGHAI'S HU LIJIAO FETES ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION

OW280225 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Comrade Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, in the evening of 27 May met with and feted the Romanian Communist Party workers delegation headed by Nicolae Busui, member of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Caras Severin District Party Committee. The Romanian comrades arrived in Shanghai on 26 May for a visit.

NPC DELEGATION FETED AT EMBASSY IN BUCHAREST

OW230730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Romania Chen Shuliang gave a banquet in the embassy today in honour of the visit to Romania by the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, headed by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC. Present at the banquet were Chairman Nicolae Giosan, and Vice-Chairmen E. Sonea and V. Teodorescu, of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and other high Romanian Government officials.

Speaking at the banquet, Yang Shangkun said that during their stay in the country, the delegation members had friendly and sincere meetings with Romanian comrades. They had talks on issues of common concern which served to consolidate mutual understanding and friendship between the two sides. He said that they made visits and were accorded warm welcome in Bucharest, Timisoara and Arad.

He added that he and the delegation would bring home the Romanian people's friendly feelings for the Chinese people. He expressed the conviction that the friendship forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will last forever like the Chang Jiang and the Danube.

Chairman Giosan said that when the Chinese guests were received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, their talks showed that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, based on the understanding reached at the Romanian-Chinese summit meeting, have developed greatly in recent years. He expressed the wish for further expansion and deepening of fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS ARAB LEAGUE CONFERENCE

HK280902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Meeting of Solidarity and Militancy"]

[Text] The Arab League foreign ministers' special meeting which aimed at resolving the Lebanese crisis successfully closed on 23 May. The meeting was marked by reconciliation and solidarity. This is a phenomenon rarely seen among the Arab countries in recent years. This fully demonstrates that the people of all Arab countries have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account. As long as they start from the desire for unity and seek common ground while reserving differences, it is entirely possible for them to come together.

The current Lebanese crisis is an important component part of the Middle East problem caused by Israel's consistent policy of aggression and expansion. Under the pretext of ensuring their "security," the Israeli authorities have for many years committed savage aggression against neighboring Arab countries, particularly against Lebanon, in an attempt to establish a pro-Israeli government in Lebanon so as to permanently occupy Arab territories and crush the Palestinian revolution.

The Israeli aggression was naturally opposed and resisted by people all over the world and in particular people of Arab countries. But as a result of the superpowers' instigation and sowing of discord, disputes among Arab countries have increased, their forces have been scattered, and Israel has become far more arrogant, making the Middle East situation graver and graver. Thus, the restoration of Arab unity is an indispensable factor for the relaxation of tension in the Middle East and for a just and fair settlement of the Middle East problem.

The Chinese people have always been on the side of the Arabs. They have given strong backing to the Palestinians who wish to return to their homeland and to resume their proper struggles for legal rights. They have firmly supported the Palestinians' struggle for justice in restoring their territories occupied by Israel. They have severely condemned Israel's aggression and expansion. They have also held that there must be a fair and just settlement of the Middle East problem. We firmly believe that as long as the people of all Arab countries strengthen their unity, iron out their differences, overcome the obstructions and persist in struggling, they will eventually win a victory.

PLA DELEGATION ATTENDS SUDAN ANNIVERSARY RALLY

OW250802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 25 May (XINHUA)--"Sudan is ready to take part in any Arab effort to bring Egypt into an Arab summit conference," said Sudanese President Numayri in a speech at a rally attended by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat here yesterday evening in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the "May 25 revolution" of Sudan. Other foreign guests present at the rally included Ethiopian Secretary-General of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council Fikre Selassie and a Chinese military and good-will delegation headed by Liu Huaqing, deputy general chief of state of the Chinese PLA.

Numayri said that Sudan has made consistent effort for world peace and stability and has never interfered in the internal affairs of other countries. It has developed relations with neighbouring states, promoted unity and cooperation with Arab and other African countries, supported the Palestinian people in their struggle to exercise the right to self-determination and establish a state of their own and supported the African people in their struggle to win independence and shake off the yoke of racial discrimination. He called on Somalia and Ethiopia to begin dialogue rather than resort to any other means so as not to introduce international forces to the region. Sudan would continue to make efforts to strengthen unity and cooperation among the East African countries, he added.

He said Sudan stands for stability and national unity in Chad and calls on Libya to withdraw its troops from there. Sudan supports all efforts to end Iran-Iraq war, a war which could result only in inviting international rivalry in the region, he added.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH OUTGOING GUYANESE AMBASSADOR

OW261554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with John Carter, Ambassador of Guyana to China who is leaving China at the end of his term of office here. Ji Pengfei praised Ambassador Carter for his contributions to the promotion of friendly cooperative relations between China and Guyana during his five-year term of office here. Mr Carter said he had seen an improvement in China's situation. China's economic readjustment will help her meet the goals expected by the Chinese people and leaders, he said. He told Ji Pengfei that "When I leave China I will take a little piece of China in my heart."

JI PENGFEI HOLDS TALK WITH BRAZILIAN PARTY LEADER

OW281548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 28 May

[Text] Beijing, 28 May XINHUA--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly talk with Mr Joao Vicente, member of the national leadership of the Brazilian Democratic Labor Party, and his colleagues here tonight. After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner in honor of the visitors who have toured Shanghai, Nanjing, Suzhou, Hangzhou and Xian after arriving in Beijing on May 8 at the invitation of the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

MEXICO'S URAMEX DIRECTOR VISITING BEIJING

FL200131 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0112 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (NOTIMEX)--The director of Mexican Uranium (URAMEX), Francisco Vizcaino Murray, held talks here today with important officials and technicians of the energy sector with whom he exchanged views on uranium exploration and exploitation.

Vizcaino Murray is on an official visit accompanied by Mexican Ambassador to the PRC Victor Manzanilla Schaffer. He held talks with (Wang Penxue), deputy director of the uranium bureau, and with other specialists of the Beijing Institute of Uranium.

The Mexican official expressed special interest in touring the processing center installations because Mexico is planning an initial investment of 2,606 billion pesos for the development and construction of uranium exploitation and reduction plants.

According to reports furnished by Vizcaino Murray, URAMEX's program for the different mines the organization has in the Republic of Mexico calls for a processing capacity of 1,450 metric tons of the mineral and 1,250 metric tons of phosphoric acid daily.

URAMEX's interest in the accelerated development of the exploration, exploitation and reduction of its uranium resources is due to the fact that the national energy plan implemented by Mexico calls for the establishment of an installed nuclear energy capacity of 120,000 megawatts.

SOONG CHING LING DIES AT BEIJING HOME

OW291306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, died of chronic lymphocytic leukemia at her residence in Beijing at 20:18 hours today at the age of 90. An announcement to this effect issued today said her death is a great loss to the country and the people. It said that a state funeral will be held for her to express the profound mourning of the people of China.

Following is the full text of the announcement:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China announce with the deepest grief: Comrade Soong Ching Ling, a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter, outstanding international political figure and prominent state leader of China, honorary president of the People's Republic of China and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, died of chronic lymphocytic leukemia in Beijing at 20:18 hours on May 29, 1981, at the age of 90.

Comrade Soong Ching Ling's death is a great loss to our country and the people of the whole country. We hereby decide that a state funeral be held for Comrade Soong Ching Ling to express the profound mourning of the people of all our nationalities. A funeral committee for Comrade Soong Ching Ling has been formed.

Eternal glory to Comrade Soong Ching Ling, a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter and outstanding state leader of China! May 29, 1981.

WEN HUI BAO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF 'FOOLISH OLD MAN'

HK290134 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 May 81 p 3

[Article by Jin Zhihao [6855 1807 3185] and Yang Guangyu [2799 0342 5940]: "Some Comments on 'The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountain' and the Spirit of the Foolish Old Man"]

[Text] People are very familiar with the ancient fable of "the foolish old man who removed the mountain" and the name of the foolish old man is known to nearly every household. To a very large extent, this is because Comrade Mao Zedong made use of "the foolish old man who removed the mountain." On the eve of the victory in the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered the closing address at the party's seventh national congress in which he made use of the fable story "the foolish old man who removed the mountain" to praise and to hold in high esteem the foolish old man's spirit of "persisting to dig up the mountain" so that he finally moved God and to expound the truth that only by overcoming all difficulties and by perseverance could we achieve victory. This greatly enhanced the morale of the people of the whole country to strive harder to win final victory of the war of resistance against Japan, "to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and to liberate all of China." After nationwide liberation, "the foolish old man who removed the mountain" became a kind of spiritual force educating and encouraging the masses of people to go all out to make the country strong. The expression of carrying forward the spirit of the foolish old man came to mean surmounting difficulties and danger and being brave in overcoming any difficulties in order to make progress.

As a literary work, a fable always tries to impart some truth by the means of telling a story, that is, "implying a meaning to a story." What La Fontaine, a French writer, said was correct: "A fable may be divided into two parts, the body and the soul. The story narrated may be compared to the body and the lesson to be drawn by people may be compared to the soul." Therefore, only when we understand the "implied meaning" of a fable have we truly grasped "the soul" of it. Apparently, the fable "the foolish old man who removed the mountain" praised the foolish old man's determination to change the difficult circumstances of "the road being obstructed by the north mountain and his having to take a roundabout route" and to remove the mountain so that he might "go straight to the south of Henan and to Hanyin County." In the fable, the writer used the wise old man of Hequ County as the antithesis and through his dialogue with the foolish old man, the writer used a sarcastic tone to describe the embarrassed wise old man being "unable to make any reply." Finally "the wholehearted devotion" of the foolish old man moved God and God sent angels to remove the two big mountains of Tai Heng and Wang Wu. The fable ended with the realization of the foolish old man's hope.

What it praised and denounced are very clear indeed. Only if we are not prejudiced, it is difficult to see that "the implied meaning" of the writer of the fable is not obscured. Some comrades said: Fables can "often be explained in many different ways. A may have one kind of understanding and B may have another. There may be one kind of understanding here and now but there may be another kind of understanding at some other time and place. All these are possible." They actually have mixed up "the implied meaning" of a fable itself with people's understanding and impression of "the implied meaning."

Of course, the impressions of different persons reading the same fable may vary. However, it must be pointed out that some impressions are in conformity with "the implied meaning" while others are not and some even distort "the implied meaning." For example, some comrades said: "The foolish old man had the character and morals of hard struggle and of not being afraid of difficulties. But at the same time, he also had the foolishness of 'going against God's will'." And from this they drew the conclusion, "Therefore, the enthusiasm of 'the foolish old man' of Hequ County ran totally counter to objective laws and it could only be considered as 'the fanaticism' of the shortsighted small producers." This viewpoint shows that they did not understand the artistic means of exaggeration employed in writing fables. Many ancient fables of China are not only highly imaginative but are also full of exaggerations. For example, in "Shan Hai Jing" [The Hill and Water Classic], there are two fables, "Weiching Trying To Fill Up the Sea" and "Kuaifu Chasing After the Sun" which praise the unflagging perseverance and the indomitable courage of Weiching and Kuaifu with exaggerations. Can we denounce their "foolishness" and "fanaticism?" Similarly, removing a mountain, leaping across a sea, pulling down heaven and splitting the earth are all romantic means of exaggerations used by fable writers. "The aim of using them is to help people draw a moral lesson." This is exactly one of the artistic characteristic of fables which differ from other forms of literary works. Since this point is clear, we say that the spirit of the foolish old man did not "run counter to God's will" and was not "shortsighted" at all, but on the contrary, he "transformed heaven and earth" and was "farsighted." As to the description of the foolish old man removing the mountain with a hoe and baskets, it was only the writer's way for setting off the valuable spirit of the foolish old man. If anyone, after reading "the foolish old man who removed the mountain," advocates using carrying poles and picks for mining instead of using machines, he is indeed "downright 'muddledheaded' and 'foolish.'"

During the 10 calamitous years, the spirit of the foolish old man was actually misrepresented as the spirit of "acting recklessly," "acting blindly," "acting senselessly" and "acting foolishly" so that many foolish things similar to using carrying poles and picks for mining occurred. That was how we suffered from "the leftist" ideas. Fables are used to explain truths and to make people more intelligent. As a kind of spiritual force, "the foolish old man who removed the mountain" is to encourage people to surmount difficulties, to persevere in the struggle for victory and to realize their hopes. We should not mechanically copy the foolish old man's way of removing the mountain but should use the spirit of the foolish old man to encourage ourselves to surmount all kinds of difficulties confidently and progress according to objective laws. If we have this point clearly in mind, it is then still very necessary to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man in building the four modernizations.

Of course, "the foolish old man who removed the mountain" is an ancient fable. Viewed from today's conditions, the foolish old man was not a saint. He used the backward method of using hoes and baskets. With such ways and means of production, it was indeed impossible to dig out a broad and straight road. Therefore the author ended the fable with "the removal of the mountains by God." This is significant and worth pondering. It shows the limitation of the foolish old man. At the same time, we should also look at the wise old man with the viewpoint of one dividing into two. The reason why the wise old man was not really wise was that he did not realize the simple truth that there would be no end to the foolish old man's sons and grandsons and that although the mountain was high, it could not grow any higher and with every bit dug from it, the mountain would shrink. But his opinion put to the foolish old man was that "it was quite impossible for him to remove the mountain at his old age" and the doubts of the foolish old man's wife and children were an estimation of the difference between the objective conditions and subjective strength and were quite reasonable. This undoubtedly should also be affirmed.

Today, we are building the four modernizations and arduous and solid work by the broad masses of cadres and people is needed. Here, we should work hard and skillfully, that is to say, we should attach importance to science, act strictly according to objective laws and should never do foolish things at will and "go against the will of God." Proceeding from this, we should try hard to utilize advanced science and technology and should continuously renew the existing means of production and ways of production. We should study and handle all problems scientifically and according to laws. We should advocate high quality and high efficiency. At the same time, we should pay attention to alternating work with rest and strike a proper balance between work and rest. All these of course were beyond the imagination of the foolish old man and this is the reason why people of today surpass the people of the past.

JIEFANGJUN BAO 15 MAY CRITICISM OF 'BITTER LOVE'

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[Reprint of 15 May JIEFANGJUN BAO article by Zhang Chenghuan [1728 3397 1403]: "The Issues and Lessons of 'Bitter Love'"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Newspapers and periodicals recently published articles criticizing the erroneous inclination in the film script "Bitter Love" in violation of the four basic principles, thus evoking discussions among readers and attracting many people's attention. At present, more and more comrades have this feeling: The political inclination of "Bitter Love" is really not good. It is quite necessary to criticize it in a truth-seeking way. Of course, there are still no unified views of understanding of some issues. The existence of these views is normal. The more truth is debated, the clearer it becomes. In this article, I would like to express my humble opinion on the issues and lessons of the film script.

1. The Historical Background Behind the Birth of "Bitter Love"

Lenin once noted: Marxist theory demands that in analyzing any social problem, it is imperative to analyze it "within a definite historical range." This brilliant viewpoint of historical materialism also shows us the scientific way to correctly analyze and appraise literary works. Then, under what historical conditions was the film script "Bitter Love" written?

The writer indicated at the end of the film script: "Guangzhou, April 1979; Beijing, May 1979." Let us review the historical situation in which this script was written.

In December 1978, at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which is of great historical significance, the party Central Committee highly appraised the discussion on "practice being the sole criterion for seeking truth." It also reaffirmed and established the dialectical materialist ideological line and made the decision to shift the emphasis of the whole party's work to socialist modernization. Inspired by the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, a great upsurge quickly appeared in the whole party, the whole army and among the people throughout the country to emancipate the mind and realize the four modernizations. However, in the course of emancipating the mind, there was interference from two erroneous trends. One was a "leftist" trend, which was opposed to emancipating the mind and doing away with superstitions. This trend denied that Comrade Mao Zedong had made mistakes in his later years, an indication that the "two whatevers" viewpoint was not thoroughly eliminated from the mind, and even regarded the principles and policies formulated by the party in the new historical period as "rightist." The other was a rightist trend. Some people adopted the slogan to "emancipate the mind" and, taking advantage of the opportunity when our party was summing up historical experiences and lessons over the past 30 years, totally denied the tremendous achievements over the past 30 years, totally denied the tremendous achievements we had made since the founding of new China and totally denied the great contributions made by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong.

They also called for "smashing the bonds of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." Still, a very small number of people who desired to see the whole country plunged into chaos openly slandered socialism as "going against human nature" and paying no attention to "human rights." These people opposed the socialist system with slogans the bourgeoisie used against feudalism. In fact, these people are the shadows of the "gang of four." The ideological system of some of them is the ideological system of the "gang of four." They described the 30 years of new China as being under the "rule of feudalism," thus calling for overthrowing "feudalist roaders" at all levels. These people who desired to see the whole country plunged into chaos ran wild for a period of time.

It was under the influence of this ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization that Comrade Bai Hua, the writer of "Bitter Love," openly expressed quite a few erroneous views in newspapers, periodicals and at various forums. He described new China after 1949 as "modern feudalism" and said with certainty that it was "even worse than the feudalism before the 1911 revolution." Proceeding from this basic viewpoint, he likened the party's leader to an emperor, a feudal ruler, and maintained that even today there still was "someone" in China who "wants to be emperor," and, "once the time was ripe," would "put on the imperial yellow robe" and become emperor. He even said: "Up to now, the Chinese people still very much yearn for the struggle waged during the democratic stage." "Those who insisted that the task of making bourgeois democratic revolution had been fulfilled were just formulating another plot." He likened the 30-year course of new China to an "ancient channel," saying that it is necessary to "thoroughly dredge it." There is nothing strange that these views of his were acclaimed by some people.

In view of the activities of a very small number of people to undermine socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and in view of the erroneous trend of liberalization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the party Central Committee, promptly stressed the importance of upholding the four basic principles, pointing out penetratingly that emancipating the mind must not be taken to mean breaking away from the four basic principles. Otherwise, we would be led astray. This was of great significance in raising the understanding of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country, in eliminating all kinds of interference from the "left" and the right and in enabling people to continue to emancipate their minds along the correct path.

Since then, a debate on whether to uphold or reject the four basic principles has been going on. The appearance of "Bitter Love" is by no means an isolated phenomenon. It is an outstanding reflection of the ideological trend of liberalization which is skeptical of and runs counter to the four basic principles in the ideological sphere. The following are some facts: It was just after Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed the necessity of upholding the four basic principles on 30 March 1979 that the writer abandoned his original film poem "The Road Stretches Under His Feet" between April and May 1979 and wrote the film script "Bitter Love," which violates the four basic principles. That such a story was written under such a historical background cannot but cause people to think deeply.

2. The Political Inclination in "Bitter Love"

Some recently published articles on criticizing "Bitter Love" have all noted: The film script "Bitter Love" confuses a handful of national traitors with the great motherland; blurs the essential difference between the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong during his later years; and blurs the basic difference between old China and new China, between the Koumintang and the CCP, and between a capitalist society and a socialist one, thus violating the four basic principles and damaging the great images of and the high prestige of the motherland, the party, our leaders and socialism.

However, some comrades have different views on this and some have noted: It is "impossible to draw a clear line" between above-mentioned things. Is it really impossible to draw a clear line between these things? It is necessary to go further into them.

Let us now see how "Bitter Love" confuses a series of very fundamental political demarcation lines and, from this, it arrives at a series of extremely erroneous conclusions.

First, the story equates Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the handful of traitors, with the great motherland, thus shifting the criminality of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in persecuting intellectuals onto the motherland and dumping filth on the motherland.

As everyone knows, since the founding of new China, the party has made tremendous achievements in its work concerning intellectuals. The party Central Committee and Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other leading comrades devoted a great deal of their energies and efforts to uniting with, winning over, transforming and training intellectuals. Of course, the party has also made mistakes in its policies toward intellectuals since the founding of new China and should seriously sum up experiences and draw lessons from them. Particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," vast numbers of intellectuals, as well as the party's leading cadres at all levels and the masses of the people, suffered from ruthless persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This is a fact that remains fresh in people's memories. However, even during the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amok and doing evil, the people never yielded; vast numbers of Communist Party members never yielded; and the love of the masses of intellectuals for the country, the party and socialism never died. The "adverse February current" (which should be called a correct current) and the great 5 April movement launched under the influence of the party were outstanding manifestations. During the dark cloudy days, leading revolutionary comrades of the party and state still did their best to protect intellectuals. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party and state have redressed many cases in which people were framed, falsely charged and wrongly sentenced and then cleared their names. Facts have proved that the motherland and the party are concerned about and take good care of intellectuals and that the hearts of the masses of intellectuals have always turned to the motherland, the party and socialism.

However, this is not the way "Bitter Love" describes them. One of the themes of the story is to depict the relationship between intellectuals and the motherland. On the surface, the story indeed seems to describe the intellectuals' patriotism with heavy strokes and striking colors. It describes how painter Ling Chenguang, poet Xie Qiushan and historian Feng Hansheng, filled with patriotic passion, abandoned powerful social positions and cozy and affluent life overseas and returned to the motherland. All of them "are bitterly and sentimentally attached to the motherland" and even "died as unrepentant lovers" of the motherland. The writer indeed has imparted in these characters quite a few patriotic words and deeds, even to the point of being touching sometimes. However, this is not the point. The point is that by taking great pains to describe the "love" of a few intellectuals for the motherland, the author intends to contrast the motherland's "lack of love" for intellectuals. Under the writer's pen, all the returned intellectuals only enjoyed a temporary "good beginning" during the 1950's. Afterward, they "spent half of their lifetime on the dark roads;" some of them were not allowed to write poems and draw pictures; some of them could not get their honest books published; some of them dared not take a wife; some of them were criticized, struggled against and beaten; and some died in "7 May cadre schools" or died a tragic death in the reed marshes.... Everything is tragic and sad and not a single one among the returned intellectuals from abroad had a happy experience or came to a good end. In short, the intellectuals' love for the motherland is merely "one-sided, unrequited love." You love the motherland, but the motherland does not love you. The more deeply you "love" the motherland, the more "bitter" your end will be. Thus, the more strikingly the story plays up the intellectuals' patriotic words and deeds, the sharper its blame of the motherland becomes.

This is the so-called "bitter love." What a shocking script! In describing this historical period, the writer has actually not condemned and attacked Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but has denounced the motherland who suffered calamities together with her 1 billion sons and daughters. The writer has equated Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and a handful of national traitors with the motherland. He has also summed up the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in destroying the patriotic intellectuals into the conclusion that the "motherland does not love the intellectuals." Thus, the intention is to objectively reach the conclusion that the motherland is not loving. How can this be called "a song of patriotism?" From this we can see that a work with patriotic major characters does not necessarily mean that the theme of this work is patriotism.

The film script also especially describes intellectuals' "emigration." In describing how Mr Chan, a scientist, lost his faith and daughter to wander aimlessly in a foreign country once again, the writer shows great sympathy for this scientist. The writer also describes Xingxing, the daughter of a painter. Xingxing refuses to follow her father's example and decides to emigrate with an Overseas Chinese youth. On the day when Xingxing leaves Beijing, she asks her father the following questions: "Father, you love this country of ours and you are sorrowfully reluctant to leave this country.... But does this country love you?" Because of this question, Ling Chenguang places his "hands on the wall and does not answer this question" for a very long time. Finally, he "feebly lies down on one of his own paintings." "At that moment, silence is better and more powerful than any words." On the surface, it seems that he "does not answer" the question. However, in fact, he has already answered the question. How could such a shocking description be regarded as merely "grievances?" How could this be described as "showing the Chinese nation's solidarity and centripetal force?"

The writer of the film script has provided the following explanation: I use the term "this country" and not the term "motherland." Moreover, "this country" is no longer the people's country and is dominated by the 'gang of four.'" This kind of explanation does not carry conviction. We cannot help asking this question: Is it possible that "Bitter Love," the title of this film script given by the writer, is not referring to a "Bitter Love" for the motherland? The following sentence uttered by historian Feng Hansheng appears three times in the script: "All my life I have been involved in one-sided and unrequited love!" There is another example: When Xie Qiushan sees his wife Yunying's death certificate, he seems to hear once again the words uttered by his wife on the ship on their way back to the motherland: "Everything will be fine. Everything will be fine when we return to the motherland." Is it possible that this is not mocking at the motherland? According to the script, when the painter returns to the motherland, he looks up at the "five-starred red flag" and names his daughter Xingxing; when his daughter is leaving, he sees the "five-starred red flag" once again and he is choked with tears.... The writer arranged to repeat an "old tragedy" under the "five-starred red flag." Is it possible that this is not holding "new China" up to ridicule? Through this series of descriptions, the writer's real intention is clear to all. It is impossible to conceal the writer's real intention.

It should also be pointed out: The allegation that during the "Great Cultural Revolution" the country of China was no longer a country of the people, but a country controlled by the "gang of four," was also a wrong conclusion. After the founding of new China, the people became masters of the country. Ours is a socialist country completely different from the old country in which the exploiting classes occupied the dominant position. Even during the 10 years of turmoil, our party and state shared the common fate with the people, and the leading cadres of the party and state at all levels stood on the side of the masses of the people. We had strong and healthy forces to wage struggle against the vermin. As for Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they merely temporarily usurped a part of state power.

The character of our country did not change. China remained a socialist country, a people's country. How can it be said that our country was completely controlled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and changed its character? Substituting the partial for the whole and exaggerating the dark side of things inevitably will distort the fundamental character of our country, debase the images of the party and the motherland and thus shake our faith in ardently loving the socialist motherland. As far as this major issue is concerned, the writer should never have jumped to such a blind conclusion.

Motherland--what a solemn, great and sacred word! And patriotism is that finest feeling for the motherland that has been strengthened over thousands of years. In the long history of the Chinese nation, thousands upon thousands of fine sons and daughters have dedicated their pure hearts to the motherland's bright future. Even when the country was defeated and families were broken up, the people always deeply loved the motherland where they were born and raised; and they shed blood, laid down their lives and waged countless epic struggles to fight foreign aggression, overthrow reactionary rule and save the country and nation from calamity. After the founding of new China, our ancient motherland was renewed and entered a new socialist era in which the people are the masters. The long patriotic tradition of the Chinese nation is more radiant in the new historical period. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," although there was a bunch of scum like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who trampled upon patriotism, in the end they were tried by the people of the motherland. To confuse Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with the socialist motherland and thereby place the blame on our great motherland is, of course, intolerable to every patriotic intellectual and every son and daughter of the Chinese nation who had national pride.

Second, "Bitter Love" confuses the essential difference between the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the mistakes made by the great Marxist, Comrade Mao Zedong, in his later years. It points the spearhead of criticism not at Lin Biao and the "gang of four" but at Comrade Mao Zedong, the party and the socialist system as a whole.

The story not only arranges for Xingxing, the painter's daughter, to flee the country in order to criticize the motherland's failure to love her sons and daughters but takes great pains to describe the tragic experience of the painter Ling Chenguang in the motherland in order to place the blame for the tragedy on the party, the leader and the socialist system.

The finale as depicted in the script is a scene that evolves like this: The time seems to be a day some time after the downfall of the "gang of four." People are running toward the reed marshes in search of the missing painter. However the painter has already died a tragic death on a snowy field. In the last moment of his life, he is seen carving with all the strength he has left a big question mark in the snowy field, with his already cold body substituting for the dot of the question mark. Thus, with an enormous question mark as the end, the script raises a question of major political importance before the audience. That is, who is to be blamed for the tragic life of Ling Chenguang? Although the writer has not answered this question in words, he has offered a clear explanation through his overall portrayal of the images. The work describes Chinese society during the decade of the "Cultural Revolution" as a dark kingdom without any streak of light. What makes people even more perplexed despite their repeated pondering over the matter is this: While the writer has continued to say his work is about the 10 chaotic years, why is it that not a single scene is found throughout the script that can arouse hatred among the people for Lin Biao and the 'gang of four.' Instead, many gimmicks such as metaphors and insinuations are employed in the script to direct its spearhead squarely at the party, the party's leaders and at the socialist system.

There are also two passages worthy of note in the script:

"...In this scene, the mist is rising. In the mist, a long flight of steps appears. Chenguang picks up his feet, climbing higher and higher. He hears the ringing sound of wind chimes. He keeps climbing. Against the background of the huge steps, he appears so tiny. ...He sees a magnificent temple. He hears the sound of drums. ...He walks into the dark and gloomy hall. The hall is heavy with the smell of incense. THE TOWERING FIGURE OF BUDDHA WAS NO LONGER GOLDEN BUT DARK IN COLOR. Chenguang stares at the figure."

"He hears his own voice as a child:

"'WHY IS THE FIGURE OF BUDDHA SO DARK?'

"In a deep voice, a monk answers from inside the hall:

"'The burning joss sticks from the devotees of Buddha have darkened it...'

"'Ah!'

"'Is it strange? Child: The outcome of many things in the world proves to be the very contrary of people's good wishes....'

"Chenguang looks puzzled and perplexed....

"His mind in a turmoil, Chenguang walks through the main streets of Beijing nonchalantly, moving like a sleepwalker....

"THE STREETS ARE SWARMING WITH PEOPLE WAVING COPIES OF THE 'QUOTATIONS.' A SEA OF HUMAN FACES BETRAYING DEVOUTNESS, INNOCENCE AND PASSION...."

These two passages are related to each other. Immediately after the words "the dark and gloomy hall" and "the towering figure of Buddha" whose face had been darkened by the burning joss sticks and candles of the "devotees of Buddha," were the words: On the main streets of Beijing, "people waved copies of the 'Quotations.'" "A sea of human faces betraying devoutness, innocence and passion." It is very clear that "the hall," "the figure of Buddha" and "devotees of Buddha" were only insinuations and slanders against the socialist motherland, against Comrade Mao Zedong, against the revolutionaries of the older generation, against old cadres, and against the masses of cadres and party members and people. How can there be criticisms against Lin Biao and the "gang of four?"

When later referring to the causes of Chenguang's tragic fate, the writer wrote plainly: "His heart was continuously hurt, stained and trampled upon by the motherland's ENEMIES OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING THE 'GANG OF FOUR'). When a ray of hope that was like dew at last shown on the vast area of the motherland, he was a mass of cuts and bruises and so exhausted that he collapsed, in the lap of mother, the motherland." In the original script, there was not the least reference to Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After the lapse of 1 year, it was claimed that the enemies of all kinds that persecuted intellectuals "included the 'gang of four.'" The word "include" is of great significance. It is as good as telling the readers that what is exposed and criticized by the script is not just the "gang of four." A more important target was involved. The writer openly declared: This work was directed against "powerholders through all ages" and against "those people professing to be the symbol to the motherland", of course including people past and contemporary. The work also encouraged people to give up any "illusion" and "wage a firm and unyielding struggle." We may as well here raise a question. How should the ideas expressed by the images and scenes presented in the script and the explanatory notes provided by the writer for the script be interpreted?

Third, "Bitter Love" makes no distinction between the socialist new China and the semifeudal and semicolonial old China which are fundamentally different. Nor does it distinguish between the socialist system and the capitalist system, as far as their intrinsic characteristics are concerned.

Therefore, while hurting the reputation of the socialist motherland, it serves to embellish capitalist society and to preach the bourgeois idea of humanism.

By using tactics peculiar to filmmaking, the work alternately describes Ling Chenguang's escape in the period of the old society and in the period of the new society, drawing an analogy between the new and the old China, and thus leaving people with the impression that the new society is as dark as the old society. By describing concrete scenes artistically, the work also presents "modern civilization" to underline the "barbaric and primitive" conditions of socialist China. On the one hand, the writer emphatically describes how painter Ling Chenguang and a large number of intellectuals in the motherland were "driven to desperation." On the other, with great fervor, he depicts how painter Ling Chenguang, Juanjuan and others were praised, respected and loved abroad. Look at how Ling Chenguang lived in a scenic "coastal city" in America which boasted of "the radiant glow of sunshine," "rows of snow-white bungalows," "seaside baths," thousands of men and women bathing in the sunshine, colored sun umbrellas stretching out like gorgeous mushrooms." The "exhibition of Ling Chenguang's paintings" held by him here was the focus of attention. All this is self-evident. Under the writer's pen, the socialist motherland is equated with darkness and the capitalist country is described as a "paradise," presenting a sharp contrast between the bright and the dark and between the beautiful and the ugly. From this, it can be seen that in the writer's mind, the truth that "only socialism can save China"--for which the Chinese people have paid by shedding an immeasurable amount of blood--has come to naught. What can be heard is only the sound of a "soft waltz." The brilliant banner of communism raised by numerous revolutionary martyrs has lost its luster. What can be seen is only an expanse of "colored sun umbrellas." What a terrible step backward!

In the very beginning of the script, it is written: "A flock of wild geese forms in the background of the blue sky into a large character for 'men' as expansive as the sky itself in the language of the largest nation in the world." Furthermore, there are altogether 13 scenes of wild geese in flight in the form of the character "men." In the meantime, the theme song emphasizes repeatedly: "She is the LOFTIEST image in this world," "she is the BRIGHTEST star in the milky way," and "she is the STRONGEST image in the universe." The author says: "Human beings are MOST worthy of acclaim, and we have done our best in singing the praise of human beings. The human beings we are extolling are true people, good people and beautiful people!" What has made the author present human beings as so mysterious, and what is his secret?

Marxists hold: All human beings are living in the midst of complicated social relations. The basic difference between human beings and animals lies in the social character of human beings. Human beings are the sum total of social relations. We are not against the use of such words as human beings, human nature, human character, humanity and mankind. The problem does not lie in the use of these words. It lies in the true meaning of these words and the scope and place in which they are used. The basic wrong point of those who advocate the bourgeois theory of human nature lies in their total rejection of the class distinction of human nature in a class society, their preaching of the so-called supraclass, universal and unified human nature, and their assertion that this human nature is so everlasting and sacred that it will determine the destiny of mankind. Ideas about the theory of human nature date back from times past. They were systematized into theories and became widespread only after the rise of the bourgeois ideological trend. During the period of the renaissance in Europe from the 14th to 16th centuries, the bourgeois humanists, upholding the banner of human beings and human nature, used their human weapons, human nature, human rights and the liberation of human beings to oppose the feudal system and smash the religious shackles in the middle ages. They advocated replacing theology with anthropology and countering theocracy with humanism. They also advocated replacing divinity with humanitarianism and countering religious authority with human rights. Inspired by such ideological trends, a number of brilliant literary and artistic works appeared.

This was a revolutionary movement of the newly emerging bourgeoisie in the fields of ideology and culture, and its progressive role should be historically affirmed. However, after passing its revolutionary and progressive stages in historical development, the bourgeoisie became more and more reactionary and its confrontation with other laboring people became more and more acute. To hoodwink and lull the masses and resist the revolutionary movement of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie deliberately and extensively propagated the so-called supraclass human beings and human nature. From then on, the bourgeois theory of human nature and humanitarianism gradually became the ideological weapons of the bourgeoisie to propagate the theory of class conciliation, to maintain the social system of capitalism and to oppose the socialist system as well as Marxism. At present, the thing we should resolutely oppose is the theory of human nature of this kind.

Likewise, regarding literary and art works, we are not opposed in general to the use of words pertaining to "human beings" or the portrayal of "human beings." The crux of the matter lies in whether the author accepts the notion of the social nature of human beings. At the same time, we should see in what place and for what purpose the author uses the character "men" and what he intends to oppose by using it. A study of the author's views about modern feudalism and the scenes specifically presented in the work of "Bitter Love" make it obvious to us that the reason the expansive character "men" is repeatedly shown in this work is not to use the character to oppose Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but to oppose the sun and all those in power. This is the more important theme the author wants to present.

3. Lessons Drawn From "Bitter Love"

It is not accidental for "Bitter Love" to emerge and the lesson it gives us is very profound.

For some time people have constantly quoted the following passage in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's message of greetings to the fourth congress of writers and artists: "As for what to write and how to write it, this question can only be left for the writers and artists to explore and gradually solve in the course of the practice of their art, and there must not be arbitrary interference in this respect." However, some comrades have not really understood the deep meaning of this statement. They have even used it as grounds for their contention that an author does not need to listen to the opinions of the leaders or the masses in his creation of a literary and art work; that it is not necessary for him to consider whether his class stand, political viewpoints and world outlook are correct or not; and that he can do as he wishes, say what he chooses and "go beyond" any restriction and limit. This is actually a very serious misunderstanding.

What to write and how to write it is a matter that in fact should be decided first by the author's world outlook. The question of world outlook is a fundamental question. It is true that world outlook itself is not equal to art. Nevertheless, a scientific outlook will illuminate the way for an artist to scale the height of art. Once he has got hold of a scientific world outlook, an artist is bound to be able to create a rare piece of splendid art. Likewise, an erroneous world outlook will definitely leave a deep imprint on a work. The impact of world outlook on a creation cannot be underestimated. Only when an author is armed with a world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism can he distinctly perceive various contradictions in life and the complicated inner links in life and the tendencies of development so that he can master the leading factors of life and the new traits of human characters. On the contrary, if an author's world outlook is an idealist and metaphysical one, it is difficult for him to correctly and completely understand and master various complicated contradictions in life and their most important characteristics. Hence, it is impossible for him to properly make a profound artistic condensation. Here, let us review Engels' brilliant exposition.

Although the metaphysical mode of thinking is correct or even necessary in fairly large fields whose range is determined by the nature of the targets of thinking, such a mode of thinking WILL, SOONER OR LATER, REACH A LIMIT. ONCE IT EXCEEDS THIS LIMIT, IT WILL BECOME LOPSIDED, NARROW AND ABSTRACT OR BE PLUNGED INTO AN UNSOLVABLE CONTRADICTION. People with such a mode of thinking can only see things separately and forget their mutual relations. They can only see the existence of things but forget their emergence and disappearance. They can only see the static characteristics of things but forget their movement. It is because they only see the trees but not the forest.

Today, what deep and practical significance has this idea of the revolutionary teacher! There must be limits for truths. Whatever goes beyond these limits becomes false. Facts remind us that in the course of emancipating the mind, if we do not have a firm proletarian stand, adhere to the correct orientation, go deep into the life of struggle of the masses, maintain close contact with the broad masses of the people, pay attention to fostering the world outlook of the proletariat, overcome metaphysics and one-sidedness and strive to use the viewpoints of materialist dialectics to observe and ponder a question, we will be unable to draw a clear line between the enemy and ourselves, left and right, right and wrong, merit and demerit and love and hate. Likewise, we will not be able to draw a line between upholding the four basic principles and violating them; between the proletarian concept and that of the bourgeoisie, petite bourgeoisie and feudalism; and between patriotism and antipatriotism. Consequently, we will not know where we are heading and will even lose our bearings in the face of the numerous and complicated aspects of social life.

To portray the great and tortuous course we have traversed in the 31 years since the founding of our country is undoubtedly an important task for the writers and artists of China. Yet, it is also a very complex and arduous task. We should admit that in writing about this historical period, we have to solve many sensitive and difficult problems, including the estimation of the party's achievements and problems in this period, the basic view about the "Great Cultural Revolution," the appraisal of the merits and demerits of Comrade Mao Zedong, and so on. We must take a solemn and prudent attitude toward these important historical problems, resolutely take the stand of the four basic principles and use materialist dialectical viewpoints to make historical, comprehensive and scientific analysis before we can have a correct understanding. The party Central Committee has earnestly given us this admonition: With regard to the appraisal of the party's work since the founding of our country, we must fully affirm the tremendous achievements made over the past 31 years. Shortcomings and mistakes should be seriously criticized, but they must not be described as utterly hopeless. Even the serious mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution" should by no means be described as "counterrevolutionary." We must persist without any wavering in this stand of seeking truth from facts. Likewise, Comrade Mao Zedong's merits are primary and his mistakes are secondary. This appraisal is true and should never be doubted or rejected. Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes should never be construed as something pertaining to his personal qualities. If we do not view the issue in this way, our attitude will not be the attitude of Marxism and historical materialism. It is very obvious that, if we exaggerate Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes by allowing ourselves to be swayed by our emotions, it will only damage the image of our party and state and the prestige of the party and the socialist system. Also, it will only slacken the unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the whole country. This is a basic viewpoint which must be adhered to by every writer and artist, particularly by every writer and artist of the party. Undoubtedly, in summing up the party's historical experiences, we should point out the problems and mistakes, but we should not obliterate the achievements. It is metaphysics to practice book worship and the two "whatevers," but it is not Marxism either to practice nihilism and to reject everything. When we set things right and take measures for thoroughgoing reform, we must seek truth from facts and persist in the doctrine that everything has two aspects and oppose the doctrine that everything has only one aspect.

We must carefully guard against affirming everything or rejecting everything, against using a one-sided view to oppose another one-sided view, against using one tendency to cover up another tendency and against going from one extreme to another. We have tasted enough bitter fruits of metaphysics since the founding of our country and during the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular. What we should do today is to use the four basic principles and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts decided on at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to unify our understanding, thinking, objectives and steps. We must never follow the same old disastrous metaphysical road. Otherwise, we shall "sink into unsolvable contradictions," as Engels analyzed it on one occasion.

In January, 1979, the writer of "Bitter Love" wrote a cinema poem "The Road Extends Under His Feet...." which was "out and out" based on "real people and facts." This literary work describes the lifetime of frustrations and glory of a painter. By praising his stubborn and indomitable spirit of struggle, he lashed the perverse acts of "the gang of four" during the 10 calamitous years, but that did not harm the images of the motherland, the party, the leaders and the socialist system. In this literary work, the writer paid more attention to drawing a distinction between "the gang of four," a handful of traitors, and the motherland; between the reactionary crimes of "the gang of four" and mistakes committed by the great Marxist Comrade Mao Zedong in his old age; between the socialist new China; and the semifeudal, semicolonial old China; between the socialist and the capitalist systems. However, why was there such a surprising change a few months later when the writer wrote the film script "Bitter Love?" Why were some most basic political lines of demarcation obscured and confused? Of course, there were various reasons and they are complicated. But undoubtedly, the most important factor was that the writer's ideology was changing into reverse under certain conditions and he had lost his bearings.

The author of "Bitter Love" is certainly a writer of literary talent. Educated by the party and the army, he has been tested by the revolution and he has written many works since the downfall of the "gang of four." Some of his works have left a good impression among the masses. When we seriously criticize "Bitter Love", a work with a harmful political tendency, we should not obliterate two achievements he has made in the past. On the other hand, we should also point out in the spirit of seeking truth from facts the problems that exist in his thinking and creation. The author has said that without a breakthrough there can be no literature. And he time and again declared that he wished to be "a shock worker," "the person at the head of a procession," "an outstanding person," "a ship braving waves," the courageous spirit of making a breakthrough is something that ordinarily should not be criticized. However, the question is what kind of a breakthrough is it, what is to be broken through and where is the breakthrough directed? Is it not true that some people have suggested they want to break through the four basic principles? Such a breakthrough will inevitably lead to a deviation from the four basic principles and even to the direct opposite of the four principles. This situation has presented itself in some localities or some works. It has been found in "Bitter Love." This is something that we should consider very carefully.

Today, under the guidance of the four basic principles and the spirit of the party's third plenary session, our beloved socialist motherland has embarked on a new and great expedition. Although there are heaps of contradictions and mountains of problems, they are being resolved one by one. Difficulties often lead to the prosperity of a nation. So long as the whole party, the whole army and the whole people are united as one in building socialism, tremendous historical progress will surely follow severe historical catastrophe. A great upsurge of patriotism with building a modern and powerful socialist country as its main content is in the making.

Of course, at present, our country is still at a historical turning point of passing from the old to the new and substituting the old with the new. We are faced with many unprecedented new situations and new problems. At such a crucial historical moment, we must emancipate our minds. But emancipating our minds by no means implies that we may deviate from the four basic principles, slacken our study, give up ideological remolding and abandon the guidance of Marxism. Facts have told us: Various trends of thought are bound to appear at a historical turning point. This is an inevitable law in social development. To us, the important thing is to strengthen our study, to raise our ability to discern various kinds of contradictions and various kinds of problems, to eliminate various kinds of interference from the "left" and the right and to try hard to march along the correct road. We must answer the call of the party's Central Committee to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to go deep into the philosophical works of Comrade Mao Zedong and to learn to use the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to observe and analyze complex contradictions and problems. Otherwise, if we only resort to one-sided slogans and radical views, we are bound to commit mistakes and deviate from the four basic principles--this is the profound lesson we have drawn from "Bitter Love." In concluding this article, we earnestly hope that the author of "Bitter Love" will join everyone else in an effort to sum up and draw a lesson from this so as to make his breakthroughs in the correct orientation in his future creations, actively create good works that will benefit the party, socialism and the people, and strive to do his share in bringing prosperity to socialist literature and art.

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION CRIME CIRCULAR

OW281404 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently issued a circular calling on discipline inspection committees at all levels to coordinate with departments concerned to wage resolute struggles against criminal offenses in stealing state property.

The circular says: In recent years cases involving stolen state property were incessantly reported in various localities throughout the country. According to a report from the Ministry of Public Security, from January to October 1980, there were over 62,300 cases involving theft in various economic and cultural departments throughout the country, including more than 1,600 major cases of larceny. Articles stolen included goods and materials for production and daily life, industrial raw materials, appliances and equipment, as well as various other products.

On the basis of the cases that have already been cracked, offenders mainly belong to the following three categories: 1) Workers who steal what is entrusted to their care; 2) evildoers who form gangs to steal; 3) a number of commune members who live near a factory or mine steal.

The circular points out: Stealing a large amount of state and public property not only seriously harms socialist economic construction and the people's interests but also corrupts social values. If we do not resolutely struggle against these criminal offenses in stealing and damaging state property, such offenses will seriously impede the "four modernizations" program. There are many reasons for such a serious situation. However, some leading cadres' serious bureaucracy, chaotic management, weak system and poor ideological and political work are important conditions in breeding larceny.

In order to safeguard the security of the state and people's property, maintain the normal social order, and ensure the implementation of the major principle laid down by the party Central Committee to further carry out economic readjustments and realize political stability, the circular stresses the following points.

1. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, the discipline inspection committees at all levels must coordinate with the departments concerned to earnestly check into the major cases of larceny in one's own department and area, find out the reason, sum up the experience and draw lessons, map out measures to prevent state property from being stolen and damaged, and deal blows at offenders in this category.
2. Efforts must be made to overcome some leading comrades' bureaucratic work style and their irresponsible attitude toward state property. We must realize that those who fail to cherish state property and let such property suffer damage, while they remain aloof and indifferent, are committing crimes against the party and the people. As for those who neglect their duties and bring about losses of state property, we must pursue their criminal liabilities and sternly deal with them.
3. Efforts must be made to strengthen ideological and political work. It is essential to educate party members and all workers to observe laws strictly; foster the socialist thinking of becoming the masters of their own destiny; correctly handle relations among the state, the collective and individuals; and consciously safeguard state property.
4. At present, particular attention must be paid to organizationally strengthening the leadership of and carrying out ideological and political work well in units that are to be closed down, terminated, integrated with other units or changed to turn out other products. It is necessary to strictly guard state property against pilferage and looting and prevent unnecessary losses. Leading cadres must firmly guard their posts, play their exemplary role well, consciously observe law and discipline, and take the lead in struggling against unhealthy practices.
5. We must be fair in meting out rewards and punishments. We must vigorously foster the spirit of righteousness and combat unhealthy tendencies. It is essential to promptly commend those good comrades who protect state property and persistently struggle against the illegal practices of stealing and damaging state property. We must reward them, publicize to their deeds, and call on the broad masses to learn from their exemplary deeds in daring to expose the offenses of damaging state property and in knowing how to struggle against such offenses. It is essential to resolutely deal with thieves and return all stolen property and money to the original owner. If the original property has already been disposed of, it is necessary to pay compensation at the market price. We must resolutely punish the offenders according to law and strictly deal with those leading cadres who have taken the lead in committing larceny. Offenders who are Communist Party members and who are involved in serious cases should be expelled from the party and punished according to law.

GUANGMING RIBAO CITED ON MAJOR PROJECT PLANS

OW181559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 17 May 81

[Report on GUANGMING RIBAO 17 May editorial: "It Is Necessary To Organize the Technical Proof on Major Construction Projects"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)—Today's GUANGMING RIBAO publishes an editorial entitled, "It Is Necessary To Organize the Technical Proof on Major Construction Projects," pointing out: An important principle we must follow in economic construction should be organizing technical proof on major construction projects, which is also a proven-effective scientific method. The editorial hopes that party and government leaders at all levels will be the first to pay attention to this principle and method, firmly act according to this principle and diligently study, grasp and skillfully use this method.

The editorial says: Practice has proved that, in deciding whether a major project should be started and how it should be built, only through technical proving, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas can we arrive at a relatively correct conclusion, draw up the best possible plan that is suited to our national conditions, technologically advanced, productively feasible and economically rational, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. The wrong practice of subjectively deciding on major projects without full investigations and studies, "exploring, designing and starting construction at the same time," must not continue.

The editorial continues: In economic construction, organizing technical proof on major construction projects is a concrete embodiment of the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and its mass line. Practice of 31 years or so has proved that whenever this principle is followed, work will be more successful and results will be better, and that whenever the principle is not followed, setbacks and losses will result.

After recalling our experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, in economic construction since the founding of new China, the editorial points out: Since the party's work style of seeking truth from facts is being revived in recent years, we are glad to see that our country has begun to pay attention to acting according to scientific laws in economic construction work and has also learned to organize more adequate technical proofs. For example, on the engineering project for diverting river water from the south to the north, on the principle of the construction of the Loess plateau and so forth, we have carefully listened to the opinions of experts in all fields. This has had a major effect in our treating these construction projects with prudence and in having rational plans and construction principles drawn up in a scientific way.

The editorial says: To have well-conducted technical proof meetings on major construction projects to provide the leading departments with scientific bases for making policy decisions is a task of vital and lasting importance concerning economic construction. We must mobilize experts in all related fields to carry out extensive and thorough technological studies. Major construction projects often involve more fields of specialization. If the opinions of some of the departments and experts involved are ignored, this is possible to cause mistakes. If we listen only to the opinions of one side and ignore those of the other, this may also lead to unnecessary losses. Therefore, the leadership must have a democratic work style, listen to both sides and adopt all sound ideas, invite experts representing departments and specialties concerned, especially those representing different opinions, to meetings, encourage them to speak up freely and let a hundred schools of thought contend. Only in this way is it possible to have good technical proof meetings.

The editorial says: To do a good job at letting a hundred schools of thought contend and allowing technological competition in the process of organizing technical proofs, it is imperative to do a good job in such basics as necessary investigation, study and scientific experiments. The leadership should set an example among scientific and technical personnel and cadres concerned to encourage them to adhere to a serious attitude, scientific methods and the work style of going deep into realities to conduct painstaking and meticulous investigations and experiments, and to warmly provide them all convenience and create the conditions for them to work.

The editorial especially points out: The practice of making a final conclusion first and getting materials next in itself runs counter to the basic principle of the materialist theory of knowledge. It can only interfere with people's making objective and correct judgments on things and should be vigorously avoided and resolutely overcome.

The editorial says: To do a good job in organizing technical proofs, party organizations concerned should also do ideological and political work through the entire process.

It is necessary to educate the scientific and technical personnel and cadres concerned, particularly the comrades participating in organizing technical proofs, to take an attitude of being responsible to the country and the people, attach importance to the overall interest, work with one heart and one mind and sincerely cooperate with each other, and not to be preoccupied with the gains and losses of each department, unit or individual. The purpose of holding technical proof meetings is by no means to gain a little benefit for a certain department, unit or individual, but to pool the wisdom of experts in all fields and exchange the results of their studies so that the technological preparatory work for major projects can be done more rapidly and in a more solid way.

PIECE-RATE WAGES TO BE EXPANDED TO PLANTS, MINES

OW230804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 May (XINHUA)--The State Council has decided to introduce piece-rate wages in "all factories, mines and enterprises where it is possible to do so", today's WORKERS DAILY says in a frontpage article by Kang Yonghe, director of the State Bureau of Labor.

The system, up to now practised mainly in jobs requiring intensive manual labor such as loading and unloading, has proved effective in improving workers' productivity and increasing the profits of enterprises, the article says. Kang Yonghe quotes a "leading member of the State Council" as stressing the need to maintain the socialist principle in distribution, namely, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

This "leading member" attributes the "excellent situation" in China's countryside to the adoption of a new rural job responsibility system under which peasants earn more when they produce more for the collective. In factories, however, the question of linking reward to output is far from solved, the article says. A system of awards instituted over the past two years has to some degrees encouraged higher output and better management, but not enough.

The article adds that "there are cases in which bonuses are issued indiscriminately, or there is a tendency toward egalitarianism." In other words, Kang Yonghe says, "We throw lots of money into bonuses but do not get adequate results."

The article says it is impossible to change the entire wage system right now, since the country is busy dealing with a host of financial problems to readjust its economic development, but partial transformations of the system are necessary and possible.

Kang Yonghe recommends piece-rate wages and five other ways to eliminate what is described as "everybody sharing food from the same iron bowl."

One of these is what is known the "floating wage system," under which a worker's income may fluctuate with the rise and fall of the income of his enterprise. Under the system, a worker's regular wage would be divided into two parts. He would be entitled to the "basic part" no matter how the factory is doing. But the other part could vary according to his factory's profits and how much of these profits the factory is allowed to retain for its own use.

Kang Yonghe also suggests calculating individual workers' wages according to a variety of criteria, including output, productivity and quality of work; setting wages according to the work of small groups; giving workers who exceed their production quotas a share of the excess profits; and giving awards to construction workers above and beyond wages for excellence in all aspects of their work.

REORGANIZATION OF MACHINE-BUILDING PLANTS UNDERWAY

OW271715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--The reorganization of tens of thousands of casting, forging, electro-plating and heat treatment workshops is under way in China to raise the level of specialization. The effort to reorganize these workshops of machine building factories into cooperative operations will help save energy, bring about better economic results, centralize funding and manpower, reduce pollution and improve the environment, said a spokesman for the First Ministry of Machine Building.

In the past, casting, forging, electro-plating and heat treatment were mostly done in shops equipped to do all kinds of work. Statistics furnished by the First Ministry of Machine Building show that 6,000 machine processing factories under survey had a total of 4,000 casting workshops, 3,600 forging workshops and 4,000 heat treatment shops.

Decentralized workshops and production lines have caused a low utilization of equipment and heavy consumption of energy. China has 80,000 pieces of heat treatment equipment with an average utilization rate of only 25 percent, the ministry spokesman said. For a 1-ton piece of equipment, an average of 1,500 kilowatt-hours of electricity was consumed. The highest rate of consumption was 3,300 kilowatt-hours, he said.

To change this situation, cooperative centers for specialized production have been set up in major cities. Nanjing for example, in 1979 set up two cooperative centers in two factories mainly dealing with standard heat treatment and chemical heat treatment.

One of the centers has 39 factories cooperating with it. The 39 factories previously consumed 2 million kilowatt-hours of electricity for heat treatment annually. Now the electricity used has been reduced to 0.55 million kilowatt-hours and costs have been reduced by one third.

After an electroplating workshop in a Shenyang factory was reconstructed as a specialized factory, it improved its technology, set up three production lines and constructed a center to treat industrial wastes. Now the factory electroplates large machine parts for factories in Liaoning province and other parts of northeast China. The annual output has risen several fold.

BANK OF CHINA DEVELOPS EDUCATION PLAN FOR STAFF

OW290756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--A short-term plan and a long-term program have been worked out by the People's Bank of China to raise the educational level of its staff, XINHUA learned from the bank today. The short-term plan stipulates that before the end of 1983, all leading cadres and staff, including new recruits will get two-to-six-months training on a rotation system. Such training will continue periodically.

In 1980, 68,464 people took the two-month vocational training. This is about 30 percent of all cadres and workers scheduled for such training.

According to the long-term program, by 1990, a comprehensive college and middle-school education system will be set up within the bank so that the workers' education will be institutionalized. Most leading cadres will have achieved college level while ordinary workers will in general have reached the level of graduates of secondary vocational training.

At present, the bank has 300 professional teachers and 5000 part-time teachers. Seventy-one cadre schools and education centers have been set up by branch banks and 62 more are under construction.

"In order to meet our goals," the bank official said, "we will set up a national education committee within the banking system. A college is planned for the advanced training of cadres. Where conditions permit, branch banks at provincial, municipal and regional levels will set up cadre schools to provide our 300,000 workers with secondary and college level education as well as short-term courses. More professional teachers will be provided," he said.

XINHUA PROVIDES NAMES OF NEW CAS PRESIDUM

OW200150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--Assembled together, all members of the fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS] cast their secret ballots to elect the academy's presidium. The hall was filled with a happy and respectful atmosphere. Members of the Scientific Council for mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, earth sciences and technical sciences took their seats according to districts in front of five red ballot boxes. As the election process started amid music, they filed past the ballot boxes to vote. This was the first time they exercised the power of the Scientific Council to elect the supreme leading organ of the CAS.

The presidium of the Scientific Council announced the election results amid warm applause.

Members of the presidium are arranged in order according to the number of brush strokes in their surnames as follows: Yu Guangyuan, Wang Dahang, Wang Ganchang, Ye Duzheng, Feng Depei, Lu Jiaxi, Hua Luogeng, Song Ping, Yan Dongsheng, Yan Jici, Li Chang, Li Xun, Wu Zhonghua, Wu Hengyi [0702 1767 6965], Wu Heng, Yu Wen, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Wenyou, Zhang Guangdou, Hu Keshi, Hou Xianglin, Qin Lisheng, Qian Sanqiang, Qian Xuesen, Tu Guangchi [3205 0342 3589], Gao Yi, Tang Aoqing, Huang Jiasi and Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795] (female).

The election results announced at the meeting were greeted with prolonged warm applause.

BRIEFS

TOURIST MAPS--Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA)--To meet the needs of the travel and tourist business, the China map publishing house has published or republished this year tourist-guide maps of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou Municipalities, the "Suzhou-Wuxi-Yixing tourist map," the "Beijing tourist map," the "China travel and tourist map" and the "China communications map." All these maps were printed in color. Besides Chinese version, there are English and Japanese versions. The China map publishing house is now also planning to publish a "Chang Jiang tourist map" and other similar maps of Dalian, Qingdao, Beidaihe and Chengde Municipalities. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0015 GMT 21 May 81 OW]

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW290421 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpts] The Anhui provincial science and technology conference was held in Hefei on 27 May. The main purpose was to discuss and implement the principle put forth by the party Central Committee on scientific and technological work serving economic construction and to promote economic development in our province.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades in charge of scientific and technological work in various administrative offices, municipalities and counties, chairmen of scientific committees and provincial-level departments concerned. Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech. Anhui Vice Governor Yang Jike who presided over the conference also spoke. (Bai Yang), chairman of the provincial scientific committee, made a work report.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu reviewed the economic situation in our province and put forth expectations and demands on scientific and technological work. He stressed that party leadership should be strengthened over scientific and technological work.

Comrade (Bai Yang's) work report dealt with scientific and technological work in Anhui Province. He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and CCP committees at other levels since the national science conference, scientific and technological undertakings in our province have made much progress. Thanks to the concerted efforts by scientific and technological workers, science and technology have also served economic construction significantly.

Comrade (Bai Yang) said: Our national economy is being readjusted. The principle of national economic readjustment called on scientific and technological workers to do more in improving agricultural production, developing the production of consumer goods, introducing technical innovation in existing enterprises and making technical advances. On the basis of central planning, scientific and technological work in our province in the next few years should ensure that the principle of scientific and technological work serves economic construction and improves livelihood. Efforts should be made to advance economic construction and improve livelihood by means of scientific and technological work so as to raise the quality of industrial and agricultural products and to cut energy and raw material consumption in industrial and agricultural production in our province. Comrade (Bai Yang) said: We must do well in the following seven areas:

1. Plans should be drawn up for developing scientific and technological work and running a number of key scientific research projects.
2. Investigation and study should be enhanced on technical economy [ji shu jing ji].
3. Scientific and technological work in industrial and mining enterprises should be strengthened continuously.
4. The popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements should be vigorously promoted.
5. Scientific and technological research institutes should be readjusted, consolidated and built effectively.
6. The building of scientific and technological contingents should be increased.
7. The work of scientific departments at all levels should be strengthened and improved.

ANHUI'S GOVERNOR PRESIDES OVER CONFERENCE ON DROUGHT

OW282032 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] According to a staff report by this station, the Anhui provincial people's government held a conference on the governor's administrative work the afternoon of 26 May to discuss drought-resisting measures by the province.

The conference called on all localities in the province to fully mobilize the masses to combat drought and to protect proper seedling growth while carrying out rush-planting and doing everything possible to promote current agricultural production. Governor Zhou Zijian presided over the conference.

Since the beginning of April this year, there has been very little rain in most areas north of the Huai River and between the Chang Jiang and Huai River. Dry and hot wind in early and middle May has raised the mercury, stepped up evaporation and worsened drought conditions, especially in the northern parts of Huabei. Crops like cotton, corn, sorghum and sweet potato have taken the brunt of the damage and not all seedlings have sprouted. Continual drought will further affect sprouting and growth of spring crops and will create serious difficulties for summer planting.

The provincial people's government has called on various localities to consider drought-combating, rush-planting and seedling-protection as an urgent task and to take effective measures for the problems involved. First of all this requires leaders at all levels to strengthen their leadership over the struggle to reduce the effects of drought. They should educate the cadres and people to overcome thoughts of inaction and not to wait for rain. Efforts are needed to seize the farming season, combat drought and assure crop planting and growth so as to fulfill production plans.

Second, attention must be paid to making united struggles to conserve water and regulate the use of water sources. Areas of inadequate water supply sources should make determined efforts to plant some dryland crops.

Third, it is necessary to see that our existing irrigation facilities and their equipment are in operative and serviceable condition and repairs should be made, if necessary. Relevant systems of responsibility for the maintenance and operation of collective reservoirs, ponds, culverts, water sluices, machine-operated wells, power pumping stations, and embankments should be established in the course of popularizing various responsibility systems in agricultural production. This is to ensure that these water bodies and works can be used fully.

To combat drought is now a pressing task. Cadres and workers in the irrigation districts should stand fast at their posts and be highly conscientious.

Fourth, all trades and professions should vigorously support the rural areas in their struggles against drought.

SHANDONG PAPER URGES STRENGTHENING PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK281057 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 81

[Report on DAZHONG RIBAO 28 May editorial: "Further Unite and Consolidate the Party's Leadership"]

[Text] The editorial states: To adopt a correct attitude toward and properly solve problems left over by history constitutes a key link in further uniting and consolidating the party's leadership. All party-member cadres, particularly leading comrades at all levels, should systematically study our party's history and our provincial party organizational history so that they may gain a correct understanding of these histories in an all-round way and successfully grasp their distinguishing features. There are many distinguishing features in Shandong provincial party organizational work. Prominent among them is having a stronger sense of organizational disciplines and strictly following the directives issued by the central authorities. In appraising these features, we must affirm them. However, the province has sometimes strictly followed the lines whether or not they are right. By doing so, Shandong Province has more ideological relapses and leftover problems than others. Under the influence of the rightist line and chiefly the erroneous leftist line, Shandong Province has gained many experiences and lessons in waging a struggle within the party, chiefly including broadening the scope of party members' mistakes, hurting many persons and wrongly labelling some comrades. This has resulted in abnormal development of innerparty life, a split in unity and reduction in the party's fighting power. In summing up these experiences and lessons, we must truly master something new to perfect the party's life.

The editorial states: Continuously and vigorously restoring and developing the party's fine tradition and work style is an important guarantee of further uniting and consolidating the party's leadership. In terms of Chairman Mao's instruction, the party's fine tradition and work style consist of the following three main work styles: 1) The work style of linking theory with practice. To develop this work style, we should study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, gain a clear understanding of our new situation and tackle new problems. 2) The work style of keeping in close touch with the masses. Efforts should be made to enable the broad masses of party members and cadres to have a good understanding of the masses' well-being and to be good at following the mass line. 3) The work style of conducting criticism and self-criticism. This is a sharp weapon to strengthen the party's unity and enhance the party's fighting power.

The editorial states: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party central authorities have put forward the principle of strengthening or improving the party's leadership and have stressed that only by improving the party's leadership can we strengthen it. For this, the central authorities have adopted important measures. The main purpose of the principle of strengthening or improving the party's leadership is to make party committees at all levels united and stronger. In this field, we have much work to do. We should educate and enlighten the broad masses of party members and cadres to adhere to the principle of unity, criticism and unity. Efforts should be made to better conduct comradely and contributive criticism and self-criticism.

The editorial states: Tasks for the current situation challenge party organizations at all levels and every party member, under the guidance of the correct line, principles and policies set forth by the CCP Central Committee, to unite as one and to do their work more successfully. The current unity situation prevailing in and outside the party is generally good and is gradually becoming better. Owing to the 10-year disturbance and the leftist influence, there have been many quarrels and misunderstandings among some cadres and party members. Some problems caused by them hinder the enhancement of unity. We must uphold the spirit of uniting as one and looking ahead in treating these problems. We must fully discern the historical reasons for these problems and concentrate our efforts on summing up and drawing experiences and lessons. Under no circumstance should we get entangled in endless quibbling over old problems and stress too much personal responsibility for certain accidents.

The editorial states: The party is composed of organizations at all levels. To make the party's leadership stronger and effective depends on the party as a whole abiding by the central authorities and on party organizations at all levels and all party members and cadres effectively doing their work in a down-to-earth manner. Higher-level party organizations should be responsible for their lower-level organizations in giving accurate guidance and firm support. It is necessary to educate party members and cadres to regard themselves as masters in doing their work, to vie with each other in work and to dare to uphold the four basic principles and struggle against malpractice and erroneous ideas. All party member cadres who bravely assume work responsibility, arduously struggle in pioneering work and are competent should be encouraged and supported. Those who have not taken up the practical work and have found fault in others' achievements should be criticized to encourage healthy trends and combat unhealthy ones so that party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party member cadres can be vigorous enough and make all-out efforts to fulfill missions imposed on them by the party.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING RECEIVES NPC PERMANENT MEMBERS

SK290800 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Standing Committee members of the National People's Congress, including Zhou Peiyuan, Lu Ji, Chen Yisong, Guo Yingfu and Zhang Binggui, arrived in Jinan Municipality on 26 May to conduct an inspection tour in our province. This inspection will be centered on work concerning the national economy.

They will inspect the work to readjust various industries and to reform or consolidate existing enterprises in urban areas and the work to implement economic policies and to perfect production systems of responsibility in rural areas.

After their arrival, the five NPC members including Zhou Peiyuan were briefed by departments concerned of the Shandong provincial people's government. From 29 May they will inspect industrial plants, housing construction, commercial service network, schools and people's communes in Jinan Municipality.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government, including Bai Rubing, Zhao Lin and Su Yiran, received these members and extended a warm welcome to them. Standing Committee members of the National People's Congress, including Wang Youxing, Yao Shichang and Chen Xiaoshun, who are natives of Shandong Province, are on an inspection tour in Qingdao Municipality.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING GREETES CHILDREN, TEACHERS

OW281012 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 27 May, the responsible comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committees, federations of trade unions, women's federations, CYL organs and education and public health bureaus braved drizzling rains and went to some primary schools and kindergartens in Hangzhou to extend their festival greetings to youngsters, teachers and childcare workers.

When Comrades Tie Ying, Zhou Feng and others came to the Tiantang primary school, they were given a rousing welcome by the students there. Comrade Tie Ying said to the children:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee and the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, I wish to extend my warm greetings to you on this occasion of Children's Day. When we enter the gate of your school, we are glad to see your smiling faces, which represent China's bright future. [end recording]

Comrade Tie Ying said: "We also feel much younger among you young friends."

In a festive atmosphere, the lovely children gave performances for the guests. [music and songs]

Tie Ying, Zhou Feng and other leading comrades then inspected the classrooms, dormitories and playground of the school, and they talked to the teachers. Comrade Tie Ying said to the teachers: You must do a good job in educating and bringing up the children. You have been entrusted by the party and the people to do this job well.

Comrade Tie Ying also said to the children: [Begin recording] Now the movement of "five stresses" and "four beauties" is in full swing in the whole country. I notice that you students are also developing such a movement. You have been very polite. Whether in the kindergartens or in primary schools, now is the time to lay a solid foundation for the children. It is hoped that you young friends will respect your teachers, help and cherish each other and seek moral excellence so that you will become successors of the motherland. [end recording]

On the morning of 27 May, provincial and municipal leaders Wang Fang, Liu Yifu, Chen Xia and (Gao Zizheng) visited the childcare center in the Hangzhou motor vehicle manufacturing plant, the Shengli primary school and other localities to extend their greetings to the children, teachers and childcare workers there.

NANFANG RIBAO NOTES CRITICISM OF SHORT STORY

HK280743 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 81 p 4

["Art News" column by Liang Dongfang [2733 2639 2455]: "HEBEI RIBAO Article Criticizes the Short Story 'Wandering Drunkenly Into the Flowerbed'"]

[Text] Comrade Li Jian [2621 0494] who wrote an article in 1979 entitled "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'," wrote a short story in the ZHANJIANG WENYI [ZHANJIANG LITERATURE AND ART] at the end of last year entitled "Wandering Drunkenly Into the Flowerbed."

Chang Jiang [5500 3068] and Xiao He [1420 0735] wrote in an article entitled "A Vulgar, Absurd Composition" carried on page 4 of the 26 March HEBEI RIBAO: The short story "Wandering Drunkenly Into the Flowerbed" written by Comrade Li Jian in a small publication in a remote place makes people "feel the piece the more unsavory the more they read it." The story describes how Ye Li, a female Red Guard who got left behind while establishing ties during the Cultural Revolution, spends a night at the home of a bachelor poor peasant. Due to the fact that a whole series of "supreme instructions" is making revolution in the very depths of her soul, she not only willingly allows him to have intercourse with her but even proceeds to marry him. She is subsequently publicized as a typical example of taking root in the rural areas and "breaking away in two respects" and lauded to the skies, with the result that she comes to grief when the prefectural CCP Committee secretary has intercourse with her. Her husband then declares that she is unfaithful, treats her worse than a pig or a dog, and beats and punishes her at will. She leads a befuddled life, and her lot is wretched in the extreme.

The article says, whenever the characters do something wrong or silly in this short story, they always invoke the "supreme instructions." For instance, when Ye Li finds out that the man who wants her was a "hired peasant," quotations come into her mind such as "without the poor peasants, there could be no revolution, and negating them means negating the revolution. Striking at them means striking at the revolution," and so on. She thus allows the man to crazily carry her onto the heated brick bed and blow out the lantern.... Next day when Ye Li wants to go, facing the man's pleading, there comes into her mind the quotation "only by finally liberating the whole of mankind can the proletariat be finally liberated," and she feels that she has the responsibility to stay and "save" him. She then proceeds to formally marry him.... The life the author expresses in this way is obviously neither truthful nor typical. The author writes the story as he likes, and people find it hard to believe in the characters he molds. The readers just get an impression of an absurd rigamarole, vulgar sensual stimulation, and the empty despair of "being exploded into power."

The article holds that Comrade Li Jian made a complete about-turn between writing "'Praising Virtue' and 'Lacking Virtue'" and composing "Wandering Drunkenly Into the Flowerbed." His practice in going from one extreme to another warns people that comrades engaged in literature and art work must study a little material dialectics and overcome petty-bourgeois subjectivism and onesidedness in their thinking; they should not intentionally write shocking stuff like this.

REN ZHONGYI GUANGZHOU CHILDREN'S DAY GATHERING

HK290048 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 May 81

[Summary] Some 1,600 persons of all circles held a gathering in the hall of the provincial people's government in Guangzhou on 28 May to celebrate Children's Day. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC including Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, and Wang De; Liu Deyao, a responsible comrade of Guangdong Military District; and Xiao Ming, Hu Nanqing and other responsible comrades of Guangzhou Municipality. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary and municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Liang Lingguang made a speech of greeting to all those engaged in children's work. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Li Jianzhen read out the lyrics for a song she had written to encourage the healthy growth of children.

HUBEI HOLDS FORUM ON PRODUCTION, RELIEF WORK

OW290155 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and the people's government called a provincial forum on production and relief work from 17 through 22 May. The forum stressed that efforts must be made to do away with complacency and to firmly grasp production and relief work. Secretary Huang Zhizhen and Deputy Secretary Ren Zhonglin of the provincial CCP Committee spoke.

After hearing reports from departments concerned, the forum decided that, since the provincial conference on production and relief work in March, various localities have been following a well-defined guideline and made noticeable achievements in promoting production and taking care of the people's livelihood. The situation in the stricken areas as a whole is far better than expected. However, the people are still experiencing temporary difficulties in their livelihood. With the approach of the busy farming season for summer harvesting, sowing and field management, rural work throughout the province would be jeopardized if we slackened production and relief work.

The forum called on party and government departments at all levels to grasp production and relief work as a cardinal matter. Leading bodies in charge of production and relief work at all levels must also step up the work until the end of July and make appropriate arrangements for the people's livelihood in June and July. They must take the necessary steps to help farming households who need grain after the summer and autumn harvests and other households needing help. Relief funds appropriated by the state must be properly used for specific purposes. Coal specifically allocated for relief purposes may be used to help people living in the plain and by the lakeside who are short of firewood. While priority should be given to putting up temporary shelters for people in distress, timber, rolled steel and cement appropriated for relief purposes may also be used to repair permanent warehouses, schools and sanatoriums.

Attending this forum were responsible persons from various prefectures, Wuhan and Huangshi, and other provincial-level departments.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW281418 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The ninth session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began on 28 May. Guo Sen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session in the afternoon. Cao Wenju, vice governor, reported on the progress of environmental protection work and gave explanations about the provincial draft regulations on environmental protection (provisional).

Cao Wenju said: A great deal of environmental protection work has been done and certain achievements made under the leadership of party committees and people's governments at all levels. The present condition is that while some enterprises have improved their pollution conditions, environmental pollution conditions throughout the province have not yet been brought under control. The people's demands for environmental protection are growing stronger and stronger.

Cao Wenju said: Recently the State Council has announced decisions on stepping up the environmental protection work during the period of readjustment of the national economy. The provincial people's government fully supports its firm implementation. For this reason, the provincial people's government submits this set of draft regulations for your deliberation during this session, so it may be promulgated for implementation.

Cao Wenju said: During the period of readjustment of the national economy, environmental protection work should be done objectively and realistically, control over the environment strengthened in an all-round way, new pollution sources put under full control by all means, and serious pollution spots immediately dealt with. The environmental protection work must be satisfactorily done to help lay a good foundation for the development of the national economy.

Explaining the provincial draft regulations on environmental protection, Cao Wenju stressed prevention of new pollution sources, saying that regulations on preventing new pollution sources must be incorporated into the procedures for capital construction to be strictly observed and implemented at all stages and in all aspects.

In addition to examining this set of regulations, this session will hear and examine the provincial people's government's report on production of industrial consumer goods for daily use and the provincial higher people's court's report on starting trials of economic cases, and examine and approve pertinent resolutions and personnel appointments.

HAINAN NAVAL AIR FORCE HOLDS STUDY CLASS

HK250638 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] According to HAINAN RIBAO, the CCP Committee of the naval air force stationed in Hainan recently held its first book-reading class for regimental cadres. On the basis of studying the spirit of the central work conference and the all-PLA political work conference, the class focussed on studying the historical materialist party of Marxist philosophy. The participants thus deepened their understanding of the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, spontaneously eliminated leftist ideological influence, and enhanced awareness of upholding the four basic principles.

The participants understood: Leftist influence indeed exists; if we look at the situation with leftist vision, we cannot distinguish between the main current and the side-issues, and may even lose confidence sometimes. If we look at the party's line, principles and policies with leftist vision, we are bound to reach the erroneous conclusion that they are rightist and deviationist. This will affect our implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. If we look at the socialist system with leftist vision, we are bound to regard it as perfect and free of all blemish. This will cause ideological wavering when we are confronted with difficulties and temporary setbacks. If we apply leftist ideology to guide our work, we are bound to go in for falsehood and great, empty talk and impose uniform measures irrespective of the circumstances. This will cause losses to revolutionary work.

By analyzing things, the participants profoundly felt: Left and right are both the great enemies of revolution. We must at all times seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, and oppose interference by various erroneous trends of thought, in order to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies in the PLA units.

Discussing the question of why leftist influence has gone on existing in the mind in varying degrees all the time since the smashing of the gang of four, the participants held that the main reasons are as follows:

1. We were long poisoned and influenced by feudal autocratic ideology and were prone to accept personality cult and the view-point of the two "whatevers."
2. China's productivity is low and its economy is rather backward. In hoping to change this situation as soon as possible, people are prone to suffer from petty-bourgeois impetuosity.
3. The various political movements since 1957 have only opposed rightism, not leftism. People have long lived and worked under the guidance of leftist ideology and are quite familiar with leftist stuff.
4. People's minds were confused because Lin Biao and the gang of four mixed spurious with genuine and disguised ultraleftist stuff as Marxism and peddled it everywhere.

By digging up the root and investigating the damage done, the participants saw that eliminating leftist ideological influence is a long-term and arduous task. Only by ceaselessly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, grasping the basic principles of dialectical and historical materialism, and ceaselessly criticizing all kinds of erroneous trends of thought can we carry out thorough-going reforms in theory, uphold the four basic principles, spontaneously implement the party's line, principles and policies, and maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIZHOU MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK290059 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] A Guizhou provincial militia work conference was held in Guiyang from 23 to 28 May. Guided by the spirit of the central work conference, the meeting studied and made arrangements for strengthening militia work and putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects in the new situation. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary and provincial military district First Political Commissar Chi Biqing and Governor Su Gang spoke at the conference. Provincial military district commander Ren Ying delivered a report on behalf of the CCP Committee of the military district on doing a good job in militia work in the new situation.

The conference seriously studied relevant central instructions and the spirit of the Kunming PLA units militia work conference, and studied and arranged future militia work tasks, as follows: 1) Do a good job in organizational readjustment of the militia, to meet the needs of socialist modernization and of preparedness against war; 2) carry out education for the militia in upholding the four basic principles, launch the militia to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes and models and to build socialist spiritual civilization, and ceaselessly strengthen political work for the militia; 3) improve training methods and quality and do a good job in military training for the militia; 4) take good care of militia weapons and equipment, acting in the spirit of having a high sense of responsibility to the party and people; 5) cooperate with the departments concerned to preserve and promote public order.

SICHUAN RIBAO ON 'LOOKING FOR MONEY IN EVERYTHING'

HK280723 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 81 p 2

[Ideological commentary by Sima Jun [0674 7456 3182]: "Oppose 'Looking for Money in Everything'"]

[Text] The responsible comrade of the Central Committee pointed out not long ago: Oppose "looking for money in everything." This is a matter of principle which merits serious attention by all party members, cadres and masses fighting on all fronts.

"To look for money in everything" is actually the money worship we criticized long ago. It is a characteristic of the bourgeoisie to regard money as something superseding and deciding everything, and to pursue it desperately. Now this decadent bourgeois ideology of "money is everything" is continuing to corrode the soul of some people. They take only the pursuit of money as the aim of life and banish from their mind all revolutionary ideals, noble spirit as well as the four upholds and the construction of the four modernizations. What comes first before they decide whether to do or not to do anything is how much money can be earned. In other words, they care only about money and not about what should be done or not. Some of them disregard the laws and regulations of the government and seek money by every possible means, such as engaging in speculation and profiteering, reselling goods for more profit, accepting bribes and graft and embezzling. Some production units are not increasing profit through promoting production by improving and strengthening their way of management, but increasing the income of both individuals and their small cliques through speculating, driving up prices, evading taxation and recklessly distributing awards. In order to make money more quickly, some units resell the agricultural and sideline products they bought at market prices at much higher "bargain" prices. Though these activities appear in different forms, they are exactly the same in nature, that is, to make more money for both individuals and the small cliques at the expense of seriously infringing upon the interests of the state, the collective and other people. To make money at all costs is the typical and decadent bourgeois ideology of harming others to benefit oneself and being intent on nothing but profit. If we do not stop these activities or shut our eyes to them, the mood of our society will inevitably be damaged and the political situation of stability and unity be disturbed, the readjustment of the national economy will not be able to be carried on smoothly either. This is why the erroneous idea of "looking for money in everything" must be criticized and the decadent bourgeois ideology must be defeated by the socialist spiritual civilization.

This will enable the broad masses and cadres to arm themselves with correct ideology and fight more conscientiously against various activities infringing upon the interests of the state and the collective. Also in this way we will be able to help those who are intent on nothing but profit to turn away from such pursuits and keep them from falling into the deep abyss.

Like fire and water, the decadent ideology of "looking for money in everything" is utterly incompatible with the socialist spiritual civilization we are now establishing. To arm our people with the revolutionary spirit and make our comrades arm themselves conscientiously with the communist ideas, belief and morality, and keep themselves within the bounds of and guide their practice with party discipline and the laws of the state, it is necessary to combat this decadent ideology. A man needs some spirit. Similarly, a state or nation cannot be divorced from spiritual civilization. We can see from the course of development in history that spiritual civilization is developing along with the development of material production, and at the same time, it actively reacts on material civilization. This reaction is manifested in encouraging the people's revolutionary enthusiasm and productive initiative as well as in promoting production and pushing our work forward. In this sense, spiritual power is always changed through practice into material power and becomes the motive force in the development of history. From the Yanan period to the founding of new China, since we displayed the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and defying death, the spirit of keeping within the strict bounds of discipline, the spirit of self-sacrifice and the spirit of selflessly putting other people's interests ahead of one's own, our party and army then possessed incomparable fighting power which led us from one victory to another in defeating all enemies and hardships and brought about the birth of new China. In building our country into a modern and powerful socialist country today, it is not only essential to have high a material civilization but also a high spiritual civilization. Without spiritual civilization, it is not real socialist modernization. Under the 10 years of tyrannical rule of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our material production sustained heavy losses, and spiritual civilization was greatly sabotaged. As a result, erroneous ideas, unhealthy trends and evil practices spread everywhere. Not to mention the others, only the decadent idea of "looking for money in everything" has already seriously affected the situation of stability and unity and become an obstacle in the readjustment. So, it is an important task for us to carry forward our fine traditions and establish spiritual civilization under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. This is not only one of our great goals of building socialism, but also an important guarantee at present for achieving the situation of stability and unity and doing a good job of readjustment. Once the level of morality and political consciousness of the people is raised, and the spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of one's self and the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is displayed, a political situation of solid unity throughout the country will certainly be gained under which the people are building the "four modernizations" with but one heart. At the same time, a motive force will also emerge which will get rid of all difficulties and obstacles.

The decadent idea of "looking for money in everything" is also incompatible with the principle of material benefits which we insist on. However, to combat this erroneous idea does not mean at all to slip back into the old rut of ignoring the principle of material benefits. During the 10 calamitous years, both Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated the theory of "spirit is everything," which was against the objective economic laws and the principle of material benefits. As a result, the initiative of the masses for the development of production and improvement of their livelihood was depressed and the development of material production was hindered. Since the third plenary session, the Central Committee has set to rights everything that was thrown into disorder and formulated a series of principles and policies to thoroughly correct the left deviationist line, emphasizing the following of objective economic laws and practicing the principle of "distribution according to work" and the principle of material rewards and concern for every aspect of the people's material benefits. These policies and principles have emancipated the people from the mental shackles of the left deviationist line and brought into play the initiative of the broad masses in the building of socialism.

As a result, production has been developed vigorously and our economy enlivened, and the people's material benefits have been guaranteed. This is why the policies and principles formulated by the party's third plenary session are enjoying the ardent support of the whole party and the masses of the people. At present, in establishing spiritual civilization and carrying on economic readjustment, it is all the more necessary to implement these policies and principles unswervingly. When criticizing "looking for money in everything," we must be careful not to impress upon people that we are negating the principle of material benefits and the socialist policies of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and "more work, more pay," or negating economic management by economic means in accordance with economic laws and encouragement of being conspicuous or giving rewards to those who have overfulfilled the tasks. Since the masses of the people dislike the unpredictable changes in policy, we must keep a clear head and reflect through our work the party's line, policies and principles put forward since the third plenary session as consistent, stable and continuous. The key to achieve this aim is to draw distinctions in accordance with the party's policies and make it clear that "looking for money in everything" is in essence seeking private gains by all means at public expense or at the expense of others. However it is right to increase the material benefits of either the collective or individuals through various economic activities in the interests of the state and the people and within the limits allowed by policies and laws. This has nothing to do with "looking for money in everything." Instead of criticizing them, the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses in these economic activities should be encouraged and defended. For instance, the peasants are looking after the interests of the state when they sell their agricultural and sideline products to the state promptly and in the quantity and quality the state requires. This is certainly the socialist spiritual civilization we are commending to the peasants. As to the additional income the peasants get through processing surplus products, that is, after they have fulfilled the targets set by the state for selling farm produce and sideline products, which is the material benefits they get by appropriate means, it cannot be criticized as "looking for money in everything." For another instance, the development of the enterprises in communes and brigades has complemented the needs of the state's construction and is good for the improvement of the people's life. It should be encouraged too. However, these enterprises have increased their material benefits in this way. This is also appropriate and blameless. To handle correctly the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, to take into account all these three is also a kind of socialist spiritual civilization to be recommended.

To establish spiritual civilization and to adhere to the principle of material benefits do not contradict each other and should not be thus regarded. We must pay attention to both spiritual and material powers and handle their relations well by making them supplement each other and not repel each other, so as to make them play an active role in the construction of the four modernizations. In practical work, we must be capable of solving both ideological and practical problems at the same time. In other words, we must not only enable our people to be armed with socialist spiritual civilization but also to get more economic benefits through steadily promoting production under the guidance of the party's policies. In this way, the construction of the four socialist modernizations will be full of promise.

AN PINGSHENG PROMOTES KUNMING NURSERY WORK STUDY

HK280352 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee recently sent an investigation team to look into nursery work in Kunming. At the beginning of May, committee Chairman An Pingsheng pointed out the importance of nursery work and held that running urban nurseries and kindergartens well constituted a major problem that the workers urgently needed solving. He suggested that the Standing Committee carry out an investigation of this work in Kunming. This investigation has been carried out over the past 10 days. Various problems have been revealed, including low quality of nursery staff and lack of toys and so on. The team has made suggestions for solving these problems.

BEIJING MEETING ON SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

HK280249 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] The Beijing municipal college enrollment committee held a report meeting on work concerning graduating senior secondary school students in the theater of the Beijing exhibition hall on 19 May. Gao Yi, vice minister of education, and Hou Weicheng, deputy director of the municipal enrollment committee and deputy director of the municipal education bureau, delivered reports.

They said in their reports: There will be many senior secondary graduates this year and many of them are applying for higher education. However, the number that can be accepted is limited. In this new situation, leaders and teachers must pay great attention to and strengthen ideological education in the graduation classes. Comrades Gao Yi and Hou Weicheng stressed in their reports: It is necessary to grasp the following points in doing a good job in ideological work.

1. Continue to promote education in having one Red heart and being prepared for two eventualities. We must teach young people to have ideals, morality and ambitions.
2. We must teach those students taking the college entrance examinations to accept the choice of the party and state and subordinate themselves to the motherland's needs. We must encourage students to take examinations for colleges teaching agriculture and forestry, water conservancy, coal, geology, petroleum, teacher training, and precision engineering. The state urgently needs talented people in all these specialties.

It is also necessary to carry out deepgoing ideological education for students not participating in the college entrance examinations. We must teach them not to waste their time but to do well in study, observe discipline, and be useful members of society.

Bai Jiefu, vice mayor and director of the municipal enrollment committee, presided at the meeting.

DUAN JUNYI SPEAKS AT BEIJING INDUSTRIAL MEETING

HK280232 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal People's Government held a conference on industry and communications work from 12 to 19 May. The conference demanded that all enterprises stimulate their revolutionary drive, fully comprehend the contents and significance of readjustment, seriously implement the relevant economic policies, adopt effective measures to mobilize the enthusiasm of the workers, strive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditures, and make contributions to fulfilling this year's production tasks.

During the conference municipal CCP Committee Secretary and Vice Mayor Ye Lin conveyed the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference and the spirit of recent talks of leading comrades of the State Council. The participants held serious discussions on these in connection with the actual situation. Vice Mayor Zhang Peng spoke on arrangements for this year's industry and communications production and work. A number of units introduced their experiences. Municipal CCP Committee First Secretary Duan Junyi and Second Secretary and Mayor Jiao Ruoyu spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

In his speech Duan Junyi demanded that all units on the municipal industry and communications front resolutely and ceaselessly implement the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference. He also demanded that all enterprises strengthen ideological and political work and bring into play the new mood of socialist cooperation. All departments, enterprises and trades should establish the viewpoint of the overall situation, pay attention to breaking through the yoke imposed on the productive force by the system of ownership by departments and areas, seriously change their ideological and work style and handle their work in an attitude of serving the people and being responsible to them. It is necessary to advocate that the units concerned pool their efforts in order to solve certain problems.

Comrade Jiao Ruoyu affirmed in his speech the experiences of various units such as the municipal textiles bureau, the capital iron and steel plant, Beijing brewery and Beijing No 13 plastics plant in doing everything possible to overcome difficulties, developing production opportunities, and scoring great success in these respects.

The conference held: The general situation on the city's industry and communications front is good. However, fulfillment of production and revenue tasks in the first 4 months of the year was not ideal. At present the key problem is to make a success of production. Increasing revenue, withdrawing currency from circulation and stabilizing the markets all depend on developing production. The light and textile industries must vigorously develop consumer goods that sell well. The heavy industry departments must vigorously support the development of the light and textile industries, open up more production opportunities, strive to increase production of raw materials in short supply in the markets, and actively produce consumer goods that sell well.

The conference demanded that all enterprises lay stress on grasping work in three aspects in order to fulfill this year's production tasks:

1. Stimulate revolutionary spirit, unite as one, do a good job in readjustment and restructuring, and embark on a new road in the course of practice. It is necessary to guide the workers to learn from and bring into play the fine spirit of China's table tennis team, struggle arduously amid difficulties, share the burden with the state, and score the best results.
2. Get a good grasp of implementing the economic policies. In accordance with the state stipulations and in light of conditions in Beijing, the municipal authorities recently reiterated and laid down economic policies regarding the establishment of enterprise economic responsibility systems and so on. All enterprises must bring into full play the power of the policies. In particular, they should not pursue egalitarianism and uniformity in bonus payments. They must resolutely implement the principles of more pay for more work, less pay for less work, and no pay for no work. At the same time, they must not indulge in indiscriminate bonus payments.
3. Seriously straighten out the enterprises, promote efforts to introduce and transplant the progressive experiences of Shanghai and elsewhere, and further tap enterprise potentials.

XINHUA ON BEIJING'S INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT

OW262055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0749 GMT 25 May 81

[XINHUA commentator's article: "An Important Issue Is To Straighten Out Cadres' Thinking"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipality's industrial departments recently eliminated the idea of departmental ownership and accelerated their readjustment program embracing various departments. This shows that the important issue in carrying out industrial readjustment is to straighten out cadres' thinking.

Industrial readjustment and reorganization is an important but complex task requiring meticulous work. This is especially true when it embraces several trades and services. Ideological obstacles of one kind or another are bound to occur when the interests of various sectors are involved. The situation in Beijing and in all other parts of the country tells us that a major ideological obstacle to any readjustment is an undue emphasis on departmental interest, failure to consider the situation as a whole and the idea of taking enterprises owned by the whole people as those owned by the various departments.

Indulging in the organizational form of "big and comprehensive" and "small but comprehensive" in which "I ask no one's help on anything," some units have refused to take part in trans-trade readjustment and technical-specialization and cooperation programs. Nor have they agreed to make their infrequently used and huge energy consuming equipment available to others or to carry out technical cooperation with other units.

Cadres in a number of other units have thought very little of the country's readjustment plan as a whole but have racked their brains about their work relationships and positions as well as powers. They are hesitant about the economic readjustment and are waiting. Some have made decisions in the name of collective leadership or in the name of workers congresses, taking exception to their superiors' reasonable readjustment measures.

It is understandable that the difficulties involved in settling these ideological problems are mainly because of our country's current industrial management system, which is based on the administrative departments and administrative divisions. But the country is in a national economic readjustment period and conditions are not ready for a comprehensive reform of the management system. Under these circumstances, we cannot hold ourselves back, go our own way or refuse to carry out the readjustment program. If we do, our material and financial resources and our manpower cannot be utilized in a rational way.

Under the leadership of the party, the people of our country have surmounted various difficulties in the past 31 years and established an independent and relatively complete industrial system and the country's national economic system. This is the footing from which we continue advancing. The economic ration imbalance, which has various causes, can be settled through practical and relevant readjustment measures under the socialist system. So long as our cadres of every area and every department consider problems in the interest of the four modernizations, act according to the objective economic laws of socialist construction and are responsible to the people's interests, the superiority of the socialist system will be brought into play in a better way and we will win still greater victories in furthering our national economic readjustment and promoting the country's four modernizations.

HEBEI GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS ON SUMMER SOWING

HK280329 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpts] The Hebei Provincial People's Government issued a circular on summer sowing on 17 May. The circular said: The busy season of summer farmwork is now imminent. The following demands are put forward in order to get a good grasp of summer sowing:

1. Making a success of summer sowing is extremely important for reaping a bumper harvest in autumn and over the whole year. The province has constantly expanded its area of summer-sown autumn-harvested grain in recent years, and this now accounts for over half the autumn grain area in the province and over two-thirds in the central and southern areas. The province has also developed certain summer-sown industrial crops. Whether the summer sowing task can be completed on time will have a direct effect on the fulfillment of the year's agricultural production plans.

Due to the longer period of drought, the wheat harvest in some places will fall this year. About 13 million mu of land are seriously short of soil moisture and will have to be switched to summer sowing. It is necessary to fully comprehend the arduous nature of this year's summer sowing task.

2. Grasp grain production while also developing diversification.

3. Do well in both fighting drought and taking precautions against floods, and base efforts on fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest. At present the drought is still developing seriously. We must therefore give prominence to fighting drought.

4. Grasp the key technical measures for increasing production. While promoting summer sowing, the province must do everything possible to ensure that sowing is done on schedule, that rational close planting is practiced and that manuring is done in good time.

5. Strengthen leadership. The tasks of summer sowing are urgent and heavy. Government at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work. At present stress should be laid on fighting drought and ensuring summer reaping and sowing.

NEI MONGGOL PUBLIC SECURITY REPORT REVEALS PROBLEMS

SK290338 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] On 25 May, (Wu tong), director of the regional public security office, on behalf of the regional people's government delivered a report at the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fifth regional People's Congress on our region's efforts in improving public security work, current problems and measures for future improvement.

(Wu tong) pointed out that we should continue improving public order, strictly maintain political stability and create fine public order to ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment. He said: Over the past year, public security, political and judicial departments throughout our region have focused efforts on dealing relentless blows at criminals and improving public order and, under the leadership and with the concern of CCP committees and governments at all levels, have scored fairly great achievements. They have cracked a great number of cases, uprooted a number of criminal gangs, dealt blows to and handled a number of criminals and conscientiously enforced the criminal law and criminal procedural law.

Their efficiency and quality in handling criminal cases have been raised, public security and safety strengthened, social order improved, evil trends suppressed and healthy trends boosted. However, owing to the long chaos created by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, the legal system was seriously undermined and public order--good one moment and bad the next--has yet to be improved. Some localities and departments still have serious problems to which we should devote our attention.

(Wu Ton) pointed out: Improving public security is a protracted and arduous task. To bring about fundamental improvement in public security, we should mobilize forces from all quarters under the leadership of CCP committees and governments at all levels, combine radical measures with stopgap measures, punishment with prevention and the efforts of specialized departments with the efforts of the masses to attend to the task in a comprehensive manner and carry it out resolutely and unremittingly. Presently, we should intensify our efforts in cracking criminal cases and dealing relentless blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Active criminals guilty of such serious offenses as murder, arson, robbery, explosion, rape, mass rape and grand theft should be punished as sternly and quickly as possible. Emphasis should be placed on punishing vicious, habitual criminals, instigators and ringleaders of criminal gangs. We should decisively arrest and sentence them to forced labor or execute them according to law. Never should we be softhearted toward them.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VISITS REVOLUTIONARY BASE

SK290600 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpt] Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional party committee, recently visited an old revolutionary base in a mountain area--(Yangjianwan) brigade of (Yangjianwan) commune in Zhuozi County--and, along with cadres and commune members, summed up experiences in implementing the systems of responsibility in the past 2 years. In accordance with the local situation and the wishes of most people, Zhou Hui supported the change of responsibility systems from food grain field to assuming full responsibility for fulfillment of production plans. The masses also supported such a change.

(Yangjianwan) commune used to be one of the most impoverished communes in Zhuozi County. Natural disasters hit there in 1978. Comrade Zhou Hui visited this place right after the 1979 spring festival to publicize the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and discuss with brigade and commune cadres solving production and livelihood problems. In the spring of 1979, (Yangjianwan) commune established the responsibility system of food grain fields. When Comrade Zhou Hui visited the commune a second time, the livelihood of commune members had markedly improved in spite of a drought which is even worse than that in 1978.

TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

SK290608 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and government held a forum of leading cadres from 21 to 26 May to map out measures to implement the guidelines of the national industrial and transport work conference and various economic policies to enliven the economy so as to ensure the fulfillment of the municipality's plan for increasing production and revenue. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the municipal CCP Committee and government, various departments, committees and offices concerned, the municipal trade union council, industrial, transport and financial and trading enterprises, various bureaus concerned, banks and economic research units, as well as economic workers, totaling some 100 persons. The forum was held after all the leading cadres of the municipality had conscientiously studied the guidelines of the national industrial and transport work conference and set forth initial programs for different bureaus and enterprises to implement them.

Industrial bureaus exchanged experiences in studying the guidelines. Then the forum participants, focusing on the eight economic policies laid down at the national industrial and transport work conference and in connection with Tianjin's reality, discussed in a democratic and vigorous atmosphere ways to arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers, enliven the economy and increase production and income. Following full discussion, they reached fairly unanimous views on ways to promote economic responsibility systems, implement the policy on collective enterprises, regulate the market under the state plan, promote cooperation between industrial and commercial departments, support the production of new products, make better use of enterprise funds and combine the bonus system, the piece-wage system and the responsibility system. They also set forth specific policies and measures to reach these goals.

Before the conclusion of the forum, Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, and Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and municipal mayor, spoke. Hu Qili said: It is a task of political importance to fulfill this year's production plan and revenue plan and contribute to maintaining finance and credit balances and stable prices. All leading cadres and workers throughout the municipality should pool their wisdom and work in unison to overcome difficulties and make a success of the task.

After analyzing the favorable conditions for increasing production and revenue this year, Hu Qili continued: To fully tap the potential of enterprises and arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and workers, we should formulate correct economic policies, continuously effect system reforms and conscientiously strengthen enterprise ideological and political work. Only by doing so can we promote production, make the economy thrive and fulfill this year's plan for increasing production and revenue.

Huang Zhigang pointed out in his speech that leading cadres at all levels should continue to study the documents of the national industrial and transport work conference, organize grassroots cadres [words indistinct] and, in line with the actual situation, devise measures to implement the principles and economic policies set forth by the central authorities.

A decision of the municipal CCP Committee and government on establishing a leading group for economic cooperation was announced at the forum. The major task for this leading group is to develop cooperation to promote industrial production, market supplies and revenue.

JILIN RIBAO URGES RESOLUTION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

SK250622 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 May 81

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 25 May front-page contributing commentator's article: "Achieve Success in Commercial Work and Promote Readjustment of the National Economy"]

[Text] The article states: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party central committee, commercial departments at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the eight-character principle of readjusting the national economy, emancipated minds, relaxed policy restrictions and carried out a series of readjustments and reforms in the realm of circulation, breaking the economic monopoly of state-run commercial departments and making great advances in developing the economy in various sectors. The province's economic situation is generally very good.

However, the following problems remain; 1) The difference between supply and demand is large; 2) prices of some commodity goods have increased; and 3) some persons have erroneous views and engage in departmental selfishness in handling the relationship between industry and commerce and between agriculture and commerce. In addition, under the influence of the leftist guiding ideology in economic work, some comrades still have little knowledge of the economy in many sectors, channels and forms. Therefore, they cannot solve problems in markets through instruction. They even want to continue to handle affairs in accordance with rigid regulations. All these problems should be recognized.

Commercial departments at all levels should lend support to production, vigorously procure products, expand markets, withdraw currency from circulation and stabilize product prices and markets under the state plans to make contributions to the implementation of the principle on further economic readjustment and political stability.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO AT ENTERPRISE LEADERS FORUM

SK241300 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, following the transmission of the guidelines of the national industry-transport work conference by the Jilin provincial industry-transport work conference, the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a forum of responsible cadres of 15 large and medium key industrial enterprises from 18 to 22 May.

Responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned, including Wang Enmao and Yu Ke, attended the forum. Guided by the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, the forum studied and helped resolve issues raised by the participants. Many had been dealt with before the conclusion of the forum. Some issues which could not be resolved at the forum were earnestly studied and managed by full-time personnel.

Comrade Wang Enmao addressed the forum. He affirmed the good achievements scored by these enterprises and praised their active, responsible and hard-working spirit, analyzed in an all-round manner the current industrial situation and offered concrete opinions on ways to grasp the management of large and medium industrial enterprises throughout the province, promote the province's industrial readjustment and do a good job in this year's industrial production. He urged party committees at all levels and all enterprises to adhere to the four basic principles, continue to implement the line defined by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, strengthen political and ideological work, bring into full play the wisdom, talent, enthusiasm and creativity of the technicians, workers and the masses, and make concerted efforts to fulfill this year's plan of increasing industrial production by 3 percent and striving to achieve a 5 percent increase if possible.

He said: We must help existing enterprises tap potentials and carry out innovations and reforms in a planned way and urge them to reduce production costs, raise product quality and increase consumer goods that are cheap but of good quality and are marketable in order to satisfy the demands of the market and of exports.

We must also substantially raise economic results and ensure that revenues and expenditures are in balance with a little surplus. Key enterprises that play an important and decisive role in our province's economy must shoulder a heavy burden in production and make greater contributions. All other enterprises must strive to enhance economic results in the course of readjustment. This will indicate whether or not an enterprise is well-managed and properly developed.

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONTINUES

Yu Ke Outlines Tasks

SK240814 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, Governor Yu Ke discussed the tasks for 1981 in his report on the work of the provincial people's government. He said: The tasks of the provincial people's government for 1981 are to firmly implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee since the third plenary session and resolutely execute the important political decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council on readjusting the economy and ensuring greater political stability.

Comrade Yu Ke said: To achieve the general tasks, we must attend to the following work:

In agriculture, we must achieve a total grain and soybean output of 18.5 billion jin, fulfill this year's agricultural production task and strive to reap an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. We must continue to implement the various agricultural policies formulated by the party Central Committee since the third plenary session and the specific policies of the provincial CCP Committee in line with our province's actual conditions. We must proceed from the actual conditions, suit measures to local conditions and stabilize and improve the various forms of responsibility systems conducive to the socialist road. We must seek sustained growth in agricultural production, overcome egalitarianism and mobilize the people's enthusiasm to increase production in the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

In industry, we must have a correct understanding of the relation between readjustment and production tasks and deal with them properly. We must regard readjustment as the central task and try in every possible way to promote production to ensure that our province's industry will progress at a fair speed in the course of readjustment. We must fulfill the 3 percent increase plan in industrial output value for this year and strive to achieve a 5 percent increase.

In capital construction, we must concentrate attention on completing projects under construction, examining construction quality and putting them into production.

In finance and trade, we must pay special attention to broadening the sources of income and reducing expenditures to ensure financial balance. We must improve the circulation of commodities, improve commercial administration and management and continue to enliven the market. Governments at all levels and departments concerned should monitor price controls. Active efforts should be made to develop foreign trade and increase income from foreign exchange.

In discussing planned parenthood and experimental censuses, Comrade Yu Ke said: We must hold our province's population growth rate to 11 per thousand--as required by the central authorities. Governments at all levels and departments in charge of planned parenthood work should publicize the significance of planned parenthood and patiently conduct ideological work. Conducting a census is very important in administering and supervising economic activities. Governments at all levels should heighten their leadership over this work.

Financial Report

SK240804 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] (Bian Yikun), a responsible person of the provincial finance department, delivered a report at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress on the 1980 financial accounts and the 1981 draft budget. Comrade (Bian Yikun) discussed the 1980 financial accounts first. He said: Compared with the 1980 budget plan adopted last year at the second session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, the implementation of new financial systems have generally been good. We have achieved financial balance with a little surplus in fiscal 1980.

In discussing the 1981 draft budget, (Bian Yikun) made a detailed account of 1981 revenues and expenditures. He said: According to the state policy, the 1981 revenue and expenditure arrangements are in line with the following principles:

1. The revenue and expenditure arrangements are in line with policies and readjustment of the economy. In accordance with the principle of doing what is possible and keeping expenditures within the limits of income, special attention has been focused on promoting coordinated development of undertakings and improving the people's livelihood.
2. Carrying out the movement to increase production and practice economy and increase income and reduce expenditures to ensure financial balance and help the state eliminate financial deficits.
3. Improving financial management in line with the reforms of financial institutions.

Comrade (Bian Yikun) set forth specific measures on achieving financial balance this year.

Strengthen Government Work

SK251002 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] According to our reporters, in discussing ways to improve and strengthen government work in his work report at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, Governor Yu Ke stated: To fulfill 1981's arduous tasks, people's governments at all levels, under the unified leadership of the central authorities and in accordance with the authority granted by the organic law for local congresses and governments, should improve and strengthen their work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Yu Ke stressed: Efforts should be made to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and strengthen political and ideological work so that the broad masses of cadres can make great ideological progress. People's governments at all levels and various departments must earnestly organize their cadres to vigorously study the theory of Marxist philosophy, Comrade Mao Zedong's works on practice and contradiction and the party's line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to enable the broad masses of cadres to master dialectical materialism, a scientific world outlook and methodology. While concentrating efforts on eliminating the erroneous leftist trend of guiding ideology, it is necessary to prevent or correct rightist tendencies, gain understanding of the correctness of the party's line, principles and policies adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and resolutely implement them.

In his work report, Comrade Yu Ke urged: While enhancing the building of cadres' contingents among government organs and raising the capability of leading personnel, people's governments at all levels must devise plans to provide study courses by stages and in groups for cadres in their posts and accelerate the promotion of young cadres. Those who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of their life, who are familiar with their professional work and are men of action should be promoted to leading posts at all levels. Efforts should be made to enable old, middle-aged and young cadres to be given full play in their professional knowledge or skill, to successfully fulfill their duty and to unite as one in overcoming difficulties in order to make greater contributions to the program to achieve the four modernizations.

Comrade Yu Ke continued: In establishing or improving various regulations and rules to convert government into a work organ having high efficiency and prestige, we must be determined to vigorously simplify the administrative structure and eliminate duplication and red-tape to raise work results. People's governments at all levels, according to the directive issued by the central authorities on dividing the work between the party and government and between the organ of state power and the executive organ, should play their due role in administrative work.

In his work report, Comrade Yu Ke urged cadres at all levels to improve their work style and wholeheartedly serve the people. Cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, should set themselves as examples in strictly implementing the guiding principles of inner-party political life and the provisions issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on cadres' life and wages. They should play an exemplary role in abiding by the state laws and decrees and a vanguard role in checking malpractices and resolutely combating corrosive influences. A good job should be done in dealing with letters from the people and receiving the people's visits. It is necessary to further implement state policies on intellectuals and united front work to strengthen unity among people of various nationalities.

In conclusion, Comrade Yu Ke stated: No matter how many difficulties may crop up along our marching road, we certainly will overcome them as long as we have confidence in our tasks, work diligently for the prosperity of our province, unite as one, work with one heart and one mind and immerse ourselves in hard work in a down-to-earth manner. Our tasks to readjust the national economy and promote production and construction in 1981 certainly will be fulfilled. The excellent situation of stability and unity will certainly develop, and construction certainly will advance successfully.

Third Meeting 25 May

SK260519 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress held its third meeting this afternoon to hear the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered by Song Renyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the work report of the provincial higher people's court delivered by Wang Jiren, president of the provincial higher people's court, and the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate delivered by Xin Cheng, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Cheng Shengsan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Participants at the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee attended the meeting.

In his work report, Comrade Song Renyuan reviewed the work done by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in the past year. He said: In the past year, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, we have done the following:

1. We formulated local laws. Last year the second session of the fifth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee discussed and adopted the decision on extending the time limit for handling criminal cases and adopted the detailed rules and regulations for conducting elections in Jilin Province on a trial basis. We held forums discussing the drafts of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, the marriage law, the nationality law, the civil law and the law on civil action and made over 140 suggestions concerning their revision and amendment. We asked all municipal, prefectural and county People's Congress standing committees to solicit opinions from all sides on revising the draft constitution and reported them to the commission of legislative affairs and the committee for revision of the constitution under the NPC Standing Committee in a timely manner.

2. We strengthened supervision over the work of the provincial people's government, court and procuratorate.

3. We made decisions concerning the assignment and removal of working personnel of local state organs. In the past year we have assigned deputy provincial governors, secretaries general, committee chairmen and office and bureau directors to the provincial people's government, totaling 41 persons; presiding judges, deputy presiding judges and judges to the provincial higher people's court and vice presidents, presiding judges, deputy presiding judges, judicial committee members and judges to intermediate people's courts, totaling 78 persons; procurators to the provincial people's procuratorate and deputy chief procurators, procuratorial committee members and procurators to branch offices of the procuratorate, totaling 113 persons; and chief procurators, deputy chief procurators and procuratorial committee members to municipal, prefectural, county and district people's procuratorates, totaling 361 persons.

4. We established ties with people's deputies. When the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was initiated, temporary provisions in this regard were formulated and, by means of correspondence, paying visits, holding forums and distributing journals, ties were established between the Standing Committee and people's deputies. In the past year, we also dealt with 434 cases of letters and visits from people's deputies and the masses.

5. We strengthened the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and established ties with People's Congress standing committees at municipal, prefectural and county levels.

Court President's Report

SK270928 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, at the third session of the fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, Wang Jiren, president of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a court work report on 25 May. In reviewing the work accomplished by the people's court last year, Comrade Wang Jiren stated: Under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and party committees at all levels, under the supervision of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and standing committees of people's congresses at all levels and in coordination with administrative departments of public security, procuratorate and judiciary, people's courts at all levels throughout the province scored relatively good achievements in earnestly implementing the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, upholding the four basic principles, strictly enforcing the constitution and the state laws, vigorously bringing cases to trial and vigorously strengthening their professional work.

Comrade Wang Jiren continued: Our province, as elsewhere in the country is enjoying the excellent situation prevailing in both politics and the economy. However, the public security situation is not stable enough--sometimes good, sometimes bad. It has not taken a turn for the better. Therefore, important tasks for people's courts at all levels across the province should consist of vigorously bringing cases to trial, upholding the principle of imposing heavy punishments on vicious criminals and meting out sentences in a timely manner and correctly making use of legal weapons to deal blows at various counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Efforts should be made to expeditiously deal with disputes in civil and economic cases, conduct extensive and penetrating propaganda and education on the socialist legal system and stabilize the political situation of stability and unity to ensure smooth progress in the program to accomplish the four modernizations.

To this end, Comrade Wang Jiren put forward the following tasks: 1) give full scope to judicial organs to exercise their function and power. 2) Resolutely implement the criminal law and the law for criminal procedure and earnestly enforce various judicial systems. 3) Actively conduct propaganda work on the legal system. 4) Further consolidate the leading body of people's courts at all levels and strengthen the building of the judicial personnel contingent.

On the same day, Xin Cheng, chief procurator of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate, delivered a procuratory work report at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress. In his report, he acknowledged achievements scored in the past year.

Comrades Xin Cheng stated: Under the leadership of party committees at all levels and the supervision of the Standing Committee of people's congresses at all levels, people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the province made due contributions to earnestly implementing the criminal law, the law for criminal procedure and the organic law for people's procuratorates, fulfilling the tasks imposed on them by the laws, making use of legal weapons to wage a sharp struggle against criminals, safeguarding socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and protecting the program to achieve the socialist modernizations.

Comrade Xin Cheng stated: Generally speaking, the current situation of our province is good. However, there are still unstable factors under the stable situation. The social order is not stable enough. Therefore, it is necessary to arouse various fronts, under the unified leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, to bring into play the force of various departments and social circles and to organize them in a timely manner. Efforts should be made to work out practical ways, such as economic, political, legal and ideological, to implement the measures set for consolidating public security with the participation of the people from various social circles.

Comrade Xin Cheng stated: The new situation and mission challenge procuratory organs to highly raise their work level. Procuratory organs at all levels should carefully pay attention to strengthening ideological and organizational work among procuratory organs, continuously raising the political and professional quality of procuratory cadres and actively creating or improving working conditions. Personnel engaged in procuratory work should follow the spirit of arduously struggling in doing pioneering work, carry forward the glorious tradition, unite as one and work with one heart and one mind so that procuratory work can be better carried out, the power of people's procuratory work can be brought into full play, improvement in the excellent situation of stability and unity can be achieved and tasks to readjust the economy can be successfully fulfilled.

Session Concludes 27 May

SK280634 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpt] With concerted efforts of all participants, the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress fulfilled all tasks on the agenda and concluded this afternoon.

The session's presidium held an enlarged meeting this morning. Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting.

The session's closing ceremony was held at the provincial hostel's auditorium this afternoon. Attending the ceremony were 747 people's deputies: Permanent chairmen of the presidium including Li Youwen, Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, Xu Shouxuan, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Chen Zhong, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan, Yu Ruihuang and Ren-qin-zha-mu-su; responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate; and all participants at the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee. Song Renyuan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the ceremony.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ATTENDS CHILDREN'S WORK FORUM

SK240554 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wang Xiulan), to celebrate International Children's Day on 1 June, the Liaoning provincial party committee and people's government held a forum of personnel in charge of children's work this morning.

Attending the forum were leading comrades of the provincial party committee and people's government including Guo Feng, Li Tao and Zhang Zhiyuan and responsible persons of the provincial women's federation and departments concerned.

Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the forum. He extended cordial greetings to the participants responsible for cultivating the future generations of the motherland and received their suggestions and demands on behalf of the provincial party committee. He urged the entire party and society to attend the children's health and growth. He said: In the work of fostering, cultivating and educating children, the focus at present should be placed on carrying out the campaign of five stresses and four beauties. Efforts should be made to do a good job in child-care and health work and entertainment activities. In conclusion, Comrade Guo Feng encouraged the participants to upgrade their proficiency and make greater contributions in helping children grow in an all-round way--morally, intellectually and physically.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG AT AGRICULTURAL MEETING

SK270431 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] According to our reporters (Zhang Xinguo) and (Liu Wenrui), the Liaoning provincial party committee convened a meeting of secretaries in charge of agriculture at municipal and prefectural party committees from 21 to 25 May to sum up and exchange experiences in implementing systems of responsibility in agriculture production and developing a diversified economy so as to promote Liaoning's agriculture and enable rural areas to become well off quickly.

Zhang Zhengde, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. Zhao Qi, deputy provincial governor, and (Shen Xuanhui), deputy director of the provincial party committee's propaganda department, delivered speeches on doing a good job in summer hoeing and strengthening rural areas' political and ideological work, respectively.

At the meeting, leading comrades from various municipalities and prefectures extensively exchanged experiences in implementing the systems of responsibility in agricultural production. As proved by the situations in various localities, Liaoning Province has done a good job in this regard and scored great achievements. Of the province's 100,239 production teams, 81,337 production teams have established various forms of responsibility systems. The number of units adopting systems of signing contracts with specialized departments and calculating payment according to their output has markedly increased. These systems are being carried out extensively, conscientiously and practically. The number of longstanding impoverished production teams assigning production quotas or percentage of profit sharing for individual households has also increased.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE--The Heilongjiang provincial conference on worker-staff education opened on 20 May. Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. He stressed the need to strengthen worker-staff education in the economic readjustment and urged efforts to train all workers and staff step by step and in a planned way before 1985 to enable all young workers and staff members to complete junior middle school. To do so, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over education work, consolidate worker-peasant educational commissions at all levels and establish fulltime offices to deal with educational affairs. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR--The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government recently approved and transmitted a circular submitted by the provincial finance and trade office on urban collective and individual commercial and service shops. The circular noted that it is necessary to develop collective and individual commercial and service shops in line with a unified plan. Special attention should be paid to trades needed by the people, such as specialized service shops, small restaurants, bicycle repair shops, television repair shops, shops that repair radios, tape recorders, watches and furniture, tailor shops, food processing factories, handicraft manufacturers, barber shops, laundry shops, tea houses and all other businesses needed by society. The circular also stipulated that collective commercial and service enterprises should be allowed to engage in sideline businesses related to their main businesses. Collective enterprises established solely for placing urban jobless persons are exempt from income taxes for 3 years. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG AFFORESTATION--Heilongjiang Province has scored unprecedented achievements in this year's spring afforestation. As of 22 May, the province had afforested 3.4 million mu of all kinds of forests, fulfilling 97.2 percent of the annual afforestation plan and registering a 7.9 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. Of the 3.4 million mu, 1.7 million mu was collectively afforested by communes and brigades. Some 160,000 mu was afforested by individual commune members. Some 21 municipalities and counties in the western part of the province afforested 750,000 mu of trees as part of the three-north shelterbelt. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG FIELD CROPS--Heilongjiang Province has virtually fulfilled this year's sowing tasks. As of 24 May, the province had planted 84 million mu of fields crops, accounting for 98 percent of the annual sowing plan. Rural areas are preparing for summer hoeing operations and field management. According to incomplete statistics, the province has completed replanting work on some 240,000 mu of farmland. It has increased sowed acreage of wheat, soybeans and rice this year, reduced sowed acreage of corn and fulfilled sowing plans for sugar beets, sunflower seeds and flax. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 May 81 SK]

TAIWAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

OW281405 Taipei CNA in English 1336 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 28 May (CNA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, accompanied by his wife and three Foreign Ministry officials, arrived in South Africa Thursday morning on his first leg of his tour of four southern African countries.

Minister Chu and his party were greeted at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg by South African Foreign Minister and Mrs Pik Botha and other ranking South African officials. Also meeting Minister Chu at the airport were Chinese Ambassador H.K. Yang and more than 60 others, including officials of the Chinese Embassy and consulate general, and leaders of the local Chinese community.

Minister Chu and his South African counterpart had a brief talk in the airport's VIP room during his 2-hour stopover for changing planes to fly to Cape Town. Local reporters and news photographers were on hand to cover his arrival.

Chu and his party are scheduled to arrive in Cape Town at 1:25 Thursday afternoon. They will be met at the airport by Cape Province Administrator and Mrs E.G. Louw, Cape Town Mayor Louis Kreiner, Chinese Consul General in Cape Town David C. Hong, and leaders of the Cape Town Chinese Association.

Besides South Africa, Chu's 20-day official tour will cover Malawi, Lesotho, and Swaziland, all maintaining cordial relations with the Republic of China.

In South Africa, Minister Chu will attend celebrations marking South Africa's 20th republic anniversary. He will also preside over a conference of the chiefs of Chinese diplomatic missions in southern Africa.

TAIWAN TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER

OW280543 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 May 81 p 8

[Text] Elections of local administration officials of Taiwan Province, Taipei, and Kaohsiung Municipalities are slated for Nov 14 this year.

During the day, people will go to polls to elect Taiwan provincial assemblymen, councilmen of Taipei and Kaohsiung Cities and mayors and magistrates of Taiwan Province.

The central election committee Friday held its 35th meeting and made the decision on the local elections. Presiding over the meeting, Minister of the Interior Chiu Chuang-huan said that as terms of four kinds of local administration officials and lawmakers will expire late this year, their elections will be held on two respective dates.

The first elections have been set for Taiwan Province, Taipei and Kaohsiung Cities, while the second will be for councilmen and mayors of counties and cities under the jurisdiction of provincial government. The date of the second election will be decided by the provincial government.

Mr Chiu stressed these local elections will be held under the principles of justice, fairness and openness. He expressed the hope that all candidates should abide by the laws in order to make the elections a great success.

WEN WEI PO ON LESSONS OF 'FOREIGN LEAP FORWARD'

HK280526 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 May 81 p 3

["Random Talk on the News" by Chao Tung: "Absorb the Lessons of the 'Foreign Leap Forward'"]

[Text] The "foreign leap forward" landed the Chinese economy in a passive state. At present China is adopting a positive approach and summing up the negative experiences and lessons.

The ultraleftist trend of thought was the main cause of the economic errors; people were impatient for success and forgot that the primary aim of production is to improve people's living standards.

Having found the main cause of the error, people will be much more sober in the future, and the ideology for carrying out socialist construction will be much clearer.

However, clarity of economic thinking alone is not enough. It is also necessary to have a complete set of scientific economic management methods in order to make a success of the modernization drive.

For instance the targets set for building 10 Daqing oilfields and producing 60 million tons of steel were the result of greed and impatience and also of the fact that China lacks scientific economic management systems.

Economic construction is a strict science. If in the 1958 "Great Leap Forward" and "mass steel-refining drive," the country's leaders and the masses had had more knowledge of steel-refining science and technology, they would not have organized a mass movement to refine steel by using ordinary coal and indigenous blast furnaces. If in the "foreign leap forward" after the downfall of the gang of four, people had had more specialized knowledge of oil-field exploitation and of its geological science and production cost accounting, they would not have made optimistic assessments such as "the whole of China is floating on oil," "we can import large quantities of equipment for the four modernizations by selling our oil," and "China can build 10 Daqings."

If we look carefully for the causes of these phenomena, we will find still more problems appearing in the economic management system. For a long time, just a few leaders drew up economic plans; sometimes they invited experts to study specific planning work, but these experts simply followed the intentions of higher authority. First came a vast project scheme, and then the experts collected materials and data to support the feasibility of the scheme. Many projects got underway with only one design scheme.

Even if experts participated, there was only one scheme, and there was no chance to compare and contrast different schemes or to engage in argument and listen to dissenting views. This scheme might be the best one, or it might be full of defects, or it might even be totally disastrous. In particular, under the control of ownership by departments or areas, some people always failed to see the important factors on account of the interests of their own units, and then onesidedly collected scientific theses that supported the promotion of the scheme, and neglected other concealed unfavorable factors.

Hence, there is still a lot of onesidedness if a few experts representing certain departments or areas are invited to act as advisers and undertake investigations before a project gets underway.

Today, apart from paying attention to the harm done to economic work by "leftist" guiding ideology, the CCP is also getting to work to solve irrationalities in economic management systems. Judging by the questions of the projects of shifting water from south to north, construction on the loess plateau, and the fish pass at the Gezhou dam, in the future not only will the old convention of everything being settled by the leader be eliminated, but the experts too will adopt a democratic system in working out schemes; representatives of various sectors will be invited to take part in scientific argument, and the production of a greater variety of schemes will be encouraged, with contention and comparison, and the scheme yielding the best economic effect will be adopted.

It seems that it will be essential to carry out the corresponding reforms in the systems and legislative work in order that this method can endure.

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